

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Free kick? The vital match – or is it? England's footballers play Luxembourg tonight, but they could be wasting their time. Stuart Jones Reports. Plus the European championship action.



Middle man With the Commonwealth summit approaching, *The Times* profiles Shridath Ramphal, who, as secretary-general, tries to reconcile countries with a common bond but sometimes differing interests.

Lingua Franca Alan Franks discovers dangers abroad in thinking you can speak the language.

Indian file The Books Page considers the buildings of the British Raj, the Nuremberg trials, Bernard Levin and Marguerite Yourcenar.

TSB boost for home buyers

Trustee Savings Bank Group announced that it will set aside £350m for mortgages in the year beginning November 21. If the big four banks also increase their mortgage budgets, house buyers should find it easier to arrange loans in the new year.

Page 3

MOSCOW 'no'

Despite Moscow's rejection of President Reagan's latest offer on medium range missiles, the Geneva arms talks limped along for 35 minutes and will resume.

Page 5

Blow for editor

Eurocommunists have succeeded in keeping the editor and deputy editor of the *Morning Star* out of the party's executive

Page 2

126% inflation

Israel's inflation rate jumped by a record 21.1 per cent last month to 126.1 per cent and may hit 200 per cent by the end of the year.

Page 6

Falklands post

Mr David Taylor, an executive of Booker McConnell, has been appointed to the new post of Chief Executive to the Falklands Islands Government.

Page 6



Boycott move

Yorkshire county cricket committee have issued a statement to 10,000 members of the club asking them to support the dismissal of Geoffrey Boycott.

Page 20

Leader page 13
Letters: On video violence, from Professor Ivor Mills, and Mr A. Butterworth; social justice, from Mr D. Miller, and Mr J. Nichols
Leading articles: Public sector investment: Cyprus
Front page 8, 9, 12
Background to the Turkish Cypriot UDI: the case for British incorporation of the European bill of rights; gas prices – the Sainsbury solution; Speculum: the siling fortunes of the provincial press. Wednesday Page: Julie Welch's goal
Obituary, page 14
John Le Mesurier, Mr Lionel Robinson
Special report
The United Arab Emirates: a four-page supplement looks at their new mood of caution.

Home News 2-4 Parliament 4
Overseas 5-7 Property 25
Appts 20 Sale Room 2
Arts 10 Science 14
Business 15-20 Sport 28-22
Court 22 TV & Radio 27
Crossword 12 Theatres, etc 27
Diary 11 Weather 28

Greek Cypriots call on world leaders to reject new state

● Turkish Cypriots declared their sector of the divided island independent yesterday, shocking the Greek Cypriot community and provoking international condemnation.

● Greece won consent in principle for a joint rejection by its EEC partners of the new state, but Turkey extended a grudging recognition.

From Our Correspondent in Nicosia and Michael Knipe in London

President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus sent urgent appeals to heads of state last night protesting against the unilateral proclamation of independence announced earlier in the day in the Turkish occupied part of this divided island.

The Turkish decision, reached unanimously during an extraordinary session of the Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly, caught the Cyprus Government and foreign diplomats by surprise.

The general impression was that the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Rauf Denktas, had been bluffing over the past six months when he warned repeatedly he would resort to just such a step.

In a quick reaction the internationally recognised Government of Mr Kyprianou, the Greek Cypriot leader, called for an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council.

Mr Denktas and his collaborators would not have resorted to this action if there had been no Turkish occupation army in northern Cyprus. Mr Kyprianou said in a proclamation broadcast live by government radio and television stations: "The international com-

munity must finally prove it rejects the law of the jungle."

Mr Kyprianou's official spokesman, Mr Andreas Christofides, declared at the same time that Cyprus would try to get the Security Council to impose sanctions against Turkey for supporting Mr Denktas's UDI.

Mr Christofides said Cyprus regards the UDI as a move for the cessation of the Turkish occupied part of the island, something which violates the 1960 independence treaty which is guaranteed jointly by Britain, Greece and Turkey.

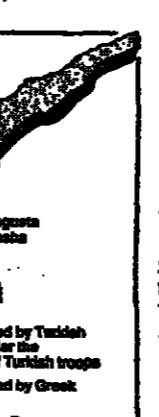
He revealed that president Kyprianou had a long telephone conversation with Mrs Thatcher in London as well as with the Greek Prime Minister, Mr Andreas Papandreou, asking them to face up to their responsibilities as guarantors of the island's independence and territorial integrity.

The announcement was welcomed by a crowd of two to three thousands Turkish Cypriots waiting early in the morning outside the Legislative Assembly building in the Turkish sector of the capital.

The Greek Cypriot side of the island was shocked to realize this might be the final step for the permanent partition of the island.

Turkey had cautioned against such unilateral action and said yesterday that it had been taken by surprise by the declaration.

Mr Heseltine, in a borrowed clean police shirt, is escorted from the building after his much heckled speech.



Britain deplores UDI by Denktas

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The British Government made clear yesterday that it did not accept the validity of the declaration of independence by Turkish Cypriots.

Amid intense diplomatic activity after the proclamation in a radio broadcast by Mr Rauf Denktas, the Turkish Cypriot leader, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, deplored the action, saying in the Commons that it amounted to a declaration of secession and was incompatible with the 1960 treaty of guarantee.

Britain, he told MPs, recognized only one Republic of Cyprus. "That remains the position today. In our view this latest move cannot be seen as altering the status of the Turkish Cypriot community."

Sir Geoffrey said the Government would deeply regret it, if, as seemed likely, the action provoked a breakdown of the inter-communal talks.

Before his Commons state-

The resignation comes after allegations in a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper of a legal dispute between Mr Fanie Botha and a company which claims that as Minister of Mines in 1979 he granted it two diamond mining concessions on the west coast which have never been handed over.

The company's lawyers are also understood to have sent a letter to the Minister last month calling up personal promises noted to a value of 190,000 rands (£115,000) which it is alleged would now represent a debt of 250,000 rands with interest.

Mr Fanie Botha was a leading *verligte* or liberal, in the Cabinet and was the author of the labour reforms which led to the legal recognition of black trade unions.

Earlier this year, he was nearly defeated in his Soutpansberg constituency in Northern Transvaal by a candidate of the extreme right-wing Conservative Party, whom he had quizzically challenged to a by-election duel much to the alarm of the rest of the Government.

During the bruising by-election campaign, his opponents accused him of having misused his powers as Minister of Water Affairs 10 years earlier to cause Parliament to write off debts incurred by an irrigation scheme in which he had a financial interest. He denied the allegation.

First sighting of new Soviet cruiser



The Slava, a new class 12,000-ton Russian guided missile cruiser, sailing north-west of Scotland early yesterday. The Slava, is armed with 16 long range surface-to-surface SS-N-22 missiles.

heading south and expected to enter the Mediterranean. The Slava is armed with 16 long range surface-to-surface SS-N-22 missiles.

Obituary, Page 14

Assault on last Arafat refuge

From Robert Fisk
Tripoli, Lebanon

Syrian troops and Palestinian guerrillas launched what appeared to be their final assault on Mr Yasser Arafat's last refuge yesterday, making a tank attack on his only camp at Baddawi and spraying shelling across the streets of Tripoli where Mr Arafat's men last night were desperately seeking shelter among the civilian population.

While Palestinian officers loyal to Mr Arafat repeatedly claimed that the offensive had been halted, Syrian and Palestinian heavy artillery bombarded Tripoli throughout the day, killing at least 13 people and wounding another 75 – most of them civilians – in fierce and apparently indiscriminate shelling.

One of the city's main hospitals, the Minia, in the centre of Tripoli, was bracketed so closely by shells that the windows in every ward were blown in upon the patients while seven rounds exploded beside the Islamic Hospital as wounded men huddled in the corridors.

When I arrived there during the afternoon, Palestinian guerrillas, doctors, surgeons and a group of crying, panic stricken women were sheltering in the lobby while a gunman staggered down the street outside, clutching a bandage to his face as blood splashed down his uniform. It was an almost unreal sight, a mirror image of the siege of west Beirut in the summer of last year but one in which the Palestinians had at last met their most dangerous enemy: themselves.

The Israeli siege of Beirut was a longer, ultimately more merciless affair but the streets of Tripoli yesterday possessed the same gaunt, deserted appearance that the Lebanese capital possessed in 1982, with frightened civilians in its alleyways and rubble across its streets. Mr Ashir Musri, the British-trained Director of the Islamic Hospital, put it all quite bleakly during the afternoon as he sat for safety in an unwindowed laboratory. "I don't know what these people want," he said. "From time to time, the Palestinians have ceasefires and they break the ceasefires and start killing again. Our hospital is supposed to be neutral ground. There are red crosses on the walls. But we are being shelled".

One reason why the Islamic Hospital might have been under bombardment could be found 200 yards away where Palestinian guerrillas fighting for Mr Arafat had set up a gun position. Their artillery in the port had already drawn answering fire down upon the civilian blocks of flats in the area. It was the same old story of a guerrilla army retreating into the streets of a great city while their enemy is at the door.

Continued on page 2, col 4

Continued on back page, col 3



Cruise warheads arrive amid mounting anger

By Staff Reporters

Nuclear warheads and further cruise missiles are believed to have arrived at the Greenham Common air force base yesterday, during a day of mounting and sometimes violent opposition to the deployment of the United States' weapons in Britain.

At Greenham Common, 141

people were arrested during

emotional protests by women

peace campaigners. More than

200 people were arrested

during a demonstration outside

the House of Commons.

Inside the Commons, amid heated exchanges, Mr Neil Kinnock, the Leader of the Opposition, called the Prime Minister a "lackey" of the United States, while Mrs Thatcher refused to say in what circumstances she would agree to the missiles being fired.

Meanwhile, red paint was thrown at Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, before he addressed a meeting of Conservative students at Manchester University. Student leaders deplored the incident, while criticizing Mr Heseltine's visit.

Mr Heseltine was outside the students' union in Oxford Road, when he was confronted by a crowd of 200 waiting protesters. Someone in the crowd fixed the red paint, which covered his face and hair.

Mr Heseltine looked shaken as detectives rushed him through the crowd into the building, where the paint was removed and Mr Heseltine borrowed a shirt from a police inspector. Outside, demon-

strators jeered and shouted

"Better red than dead, Michael".

Earlier 50 demonstrators had staged a "die in", bringing traffic to halt.

Ms Jo White, general secretary of the students' union, said that the union, along with CND and women's groups, did not agree with Mr Heseltine's visit but they did not intend to disrupt the meeting.

Mr Heseltine was delayed by the crowd inside the building for more than half an hour, until more police arrived and he was able to leave by the side door.

Continued on page 2, col 4

Continued on back page, col 3

A paint bespattered Mr Heseltine enters the students' union as he tried to deliver his speech.

Mr Heseltine shouted back:

"To those who have tried to prevent this meeting taking place I say I am a representative of a government elected by the British people. You will not stop us or silence us with the rule of the mob. It is not my cause that suffers, it is yours."

Mr Heseltine was delayed by the crowd inside the building for more than half an hour, until more police arrived and he was able to leave by the side door.

Continued on page 2, col 4

Continued on back page, col 3

IMPORTANT: Don't book your Holiday until you've read this!

Barratt
TIME SHARING

QUESTION

Why have over 4,000 people and companies invested in our luxurious Holiday Homes?

ANSWERS

1. LOCATION – Lock Rannoch Estate with its First Class Hotel is set in 250 acres of glorious Scottish Highlands.

2. LOCATION – Forest Hills Estate with its First Class Hotel is set in 22 acres of landscaped grounds in the Trossachs.

3. LOCATION – Dalhousie Village with its exciting Col Leisure and Country Club set in 130 acres of beautiful mature woodland at Aviemore.

4. LOCATION – Fox Talbot Estate and its superb 18th Century Georgian Mansion Hotel occupies 50 acres of splendid Welsh Countryside in the Snowdonia National Park.

5. LOCATION – Ballymena, Northern Ireland.

6. LOCATION – Ballymena, Northern Ireland.

7. LOCATION – Ballymena, Northern Ireland.

8. SECURITY – Buy now and secure your inflation-proof holidays forever.

9. CHOICE – It's your own Holiday Home to use, lend or rent beneath soil or exchange.

10. GOLF – 18 holes, 1800 yards, 18 holes, 1800 yards, 18 holes, 1800 yards.

11. FISHING – 1000 rods, 1000 rods, 1000 rods, 1000 rods, 1000 rods, 1000 rods.

12. PLEASURABLE – Holiday exchange system over 750 quality residential properties throughout the UK and Ireland.

13. PLEASURABLE – Holiday exchange system over 750 quality residential properties throughout the UK and Ireland.

14. PLEASURABLE – Holiday exchange system over 750 quality residential properties throughout the UK and Ireland.

15. PLEASURABLE – Holiday exchange system over 750 quality residential properties throughout the UK and Ireland.

16. PLEASURABLE – Holiday exchange system over 750 quality residential properties throughout the UK and Ireland.

17. PLEASURABLE – Holiday exchange system over 750 quality residential properties throughout the UK and Ireland.

18. PLEASURABLE – Holiday exchange system over 750 quality residential properties throughout the UK and Ireland.

19. PLEASURABLE – Holiday exchange system over 750 quality residential properties throughout the UK and Ireland.

20. PLEASURABLE – Holiday exchange system over 750 quality residential properties throughout the UK and Ireland.

<p

PARLIAMENT November 15 1983

Cruise missiles coming in over long period

DEFENCE

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, in an angry clash in the Commons over the arrival of cruise missiles, told Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, that he was calling rubber when he maintained that in the light of recent events the days when Mrs Thatcher's credentials on multilateral disarmament could be accepted were over.

Mr Kinnock, in calling on the Prime Minister to confirm that all the cruise missiles had arrived at Greenham Common, asked: Will she tell the House the circumstances in which she would be prepared, if President Reagan bothered to ask her, to sanction the use of those missiles?

Mrs Thatcher: The cruise missiles will be coming in over quite a long period. Mr Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, promised to inform the House when the first arrived and did so.

It would be of the greatest possible use to the Soviet Union to know the precise circumstances or details of the arrangements. We do not normally help a potential aggressor in that way. The Labour Government never did so, and I do not intend to have a worse record than they had.

Mr Kinnock: Is she still prepared, in the light of recent events, to accept an utterly inferior status in what we previously thought was an alliance?

Can she not tell the difference between dependence and alliance? Does she not know the difference between the status of a partner in Nato and a lackey to the Americans?

Mrs Thatcher: I know the difference between an unkindly alliance which he espouses and multilateral disarmament which President Reagan... (Loud Conservative cheers and Labour protests).

Mr Kinnock: There have been times in the past when we could accept her credentials on multilateral disarmament. Those days, in the light of recent events, are now past. (Loud Labour cheers and Conservative protests).

Mrs Thatcher: He is talking absolute rubbish. (Conservative cheers). The arrangements for the American nuclear weapons now on our soil are precisely those which applied in the lifetime of the Labour

Government and satisfied all previous Labour prime ministers.

They have been applied to cruise missiles and, as President Reagan has indicated, it would be a joint decision before they were ever used. As he said, that is tantamount to a British veto on their use.

Mr Kinnock: These are fundamental questions. Nobody – not President Reagan, not his chiefs of staff, not us on this side of the house, not the British people – believes that there is joint determination over cruise missiles.

Mrs Thatcher: Maybe he has doubts, but previous Labour prime ministers did not. Neither he nor some of his colleagues were very forthright or forward in protesting against the continuous stationing of SS20s by the Soviet Union during the disarmament talks.

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP: Those of us in favour of a clear key for cruise missiles will follow this to become a source of anti-Americanism, nor will we allow our advocacy of that to undermine the bargaining position of Nato in trying to achieve a reduction of SS20s.

With the Prime Minister give an assurance not only that the negotiations are going on, but that the Government will consult the United States about reducing the amount of Pershings which are to be deployed.

That would be one way of showing restraint in the deployment of cruise missiles – that we recognize the strength of Soviet feeling against Pershing.

Mrs Thatcher: Negotiations continued in Geneva this (Tuesday) morning, on our instructions, called on the Turkish Government not to associate itself with this move to the US. That is a similar message to President Ervin urging him to help secure a reversal of the declaration.

In accordance with British responsibilities under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee I shall be proposing urgent consultations to both the Turkish and the Greek Governments. We are also in direct contact with the Government of Cyprus.

The Prime Minister spoke this morning to President Kinnock and I have just seen the Cyprus High Commissioner in London.

We shall consult urgently with other interested governments and also with the Secretary General of the United Nations, who has been playing a key role in the search for a peaceful solution to the long standing Cyprus problem.

In addition, we are approaching the President of the Security Council with a view to securing an early meeting.

Parliament today

Commons (1.30): Debate on Opposition motion on home defence.

Debate on Cyprus; Employment; and on taxation of artists.

Griffiths to join new health board

HEALTH SERVICE

The Griffiths report, and Mr Roy Griffiths himself, was entirely dedicated to trying to improve the National Health Service. Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said.

I really do urge the Opposition (he added) to come to terms with that and to try to aim for a modern health service which is what we are trying to achieve.

The Secretary of State announced that Mr Griffiths had agreed to join the Supervisory Board, the body to be set up to ensure that the report is implemented.

Mr Anthony Farrell (Stockport, C) who asked what consultations Mr Fowler had held with interested parties on the implementation of the recommendations in the report, was told by Mr Fowler: I am about to consult with health authorities, professional staff and other bodies on the report. In the meantime, I intend to take action inside the department to implement the report's proposals.

Mrs Renée Short (Wolverhampton North East, Lab): The report is a good blueprint for running a grocery chain but not for running a marvellous network of hospitals within the NHS.

Mr Fowler: There are great differences between running a business and the health service, but both are trying to provide the best possible service to the public at the lowest cost.

Mr Michael Meacher, chief Opposition spokesman on social services: Will Mr Fowler reconsider his outrageous decision, since nurses account for half of hospital staff, to exclude the chief nursing officer from the advisory board?

Mr Fowler: We will look at that final decision on that has been made.

Cuts have been carefully worked out

Three points made by Mr Michael Meacher on his first appearance during Commons questions as chief Opposition spokesman on health and social security, were all actually incorrect, according to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, when he replied thereon.

Mr Meacher had said that

What legal powers (he continued) does Mr Fowler have to enforce these cuts when health authorities are not breaking the cash limits?

It is shameful that many authorities are being required to dismiss regular nursing staff and are then allowed to take on exactly the same number of agency nurses the next day.

Mr Fowler: All those statements are factually incorrect. First, there is no evidence of doctor or nurse redundancies. Second, there is every evidence that regional chairmen have accepted the targets and will work towards those targets, so there is no question about them being forced to do that.

The cuts and reductions (he added) are not arbitrary. They have been carefully worked out to reduce manpower by one half of one per cent after talks with every regional health authority.

Following other questions on occupational pensions, Mr Meacher said the only proper answer to the problem of the early leaver was full indexation of the frozen pension and this should not be at the expense of cutting benefits of other members.

If this cannot be done (he said), it illustrates that private occupational pensions, as opposed to the state scheme, suffer from the overwhelming defect that they cannot properly cope in a period of inflation.

Mr Fowler: I will be making a statement on this soon.

Waiting lists for hospitals coming down

Hospital waiting lists throughout the country were coming down, Mr John Paton, Under-Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, said. Before long they would be back to where they were before last year's industrial action.

What legal powers (he continued) does Mr Fowler have to enforce these cuts when health authorities are not breaking the cash limits?

It is shameful that many authorities are being required to dismiss regular nursing staff and are then allowed to take on exactly the same number of agency nurses the next day.

Mr Fowler: All those statements are factually incorrect. First, there is no evidence of doctor or nurse redundancies. Second, there is every evidence that regional chairmen have accepted the targets and will work towards those targets, so there is no question about them being forced to do that.

The cuts and reductions (he added) are not arbitrary. They have been carefully worked out to reduce manpower by one half of one per cent after talks with every regional health authority.

Following other questions on occupational pensions, Mr Meacher said the only proper answer to the problem of the early leaver was full indexation of the frozen pension and this should not be at the expense of cutting benefits of other members.

If this cannot be done (he said), it illustrates that private occupational pensions, as opposed to the state scheme, suffer from the overwhelming defect that they cannot properly cope in a period of inflation.

Mr Fowler: I will be making a statement on this soon.

What legal powers (he continued) does Mr Fowler have to enforce these cuts when health authorities are not breaking the cash limits?

It is shameful that many authorities are being required to dismiss regular nursing staff and are then allowed to take on exactly the same number of agency nurses the next day.

Mr Fowler: All those statements are factually incorrect. First, there is no evidence of doctor or nurse redundancies. Second, there is every evidence that regional chairmen have accepted the targets and will work towards those targets, so there is no question about them being forced to do that.

The cuts and reductions (he added) are not arbitrary. They have been carefully worked out to reduce manpower by one half of one per cent after talks with every regional health authority.

Following other questions on occupational pensions, Mr Meacher said the only proper answer to the problem of the early leaver was full indexation of the frozen pension and this should not be at the expense of cutting benefits of other members.

If this cannot be done (he said), it illustrates that private occupational pensions, as opposed to the state scheme, suffer from the overwhelming defect that they cannot properly cope in a period of inflation.

Mr Fowler: I will be making a statement on this soon.

What legal powers (he continued) does Mr Fowler have to enforce these cuts when health authorities are not breaking the cash limits?

It is shameful that many authorities are being required to dismiss regular nursing staff and are then allowed to take on exactly the same number of agency nurses the next day.

Mr Fowler: All those statements are factually incorrect. First, there is no evidence of doctor or nurse redundancies. Second, there is every evidence that regional chairmen have accepted the targets and will work towards those targets, so there is no question about them being forced to do that.

The cuts and reductions (he added) are not arbitrary. They have been carefully worked out to reduce manpower by one half of one per cent after talks with every regional health authority.

Following other questions on occupational pensions, Mr Meacher said the only proper answer to the problem of the early leaver was full indexation of the frozen pension and this should not be at the expense of cutting benefits of other members.

If this cannot be done (he said), it illustrates that private occupational pensions, as opposed to the state scheme, suffer from the overwhelming defect that they cannot properly cope in a period of inflation.

Mr Fowler: I will be making a statement on this soon.

What legal powers (he continued) does Mr Fowler have to enforce these cuts when health authorities are not breaking the cash limits?

It is shameful that many authorities are being required to dismiss regular nursing staff and are then allowed to take on exactly the same number of agency nurses the next day.

Mr Fowler: All those statements are factually incorrect. First, there is no evidence of doctor or nurse redundancies. Second, there is every evidence that regional chairmen have accepted the targets and will work towards those targets, so there is no question about them being forced to do that.

The cuts and reductions (he added) are not arbitrary. They have been carefully worked out to reduce manpower by one half of one per cent after talks with every regional health authority.

Following other questions on occupational pensions, Mr Meacher said the only proper answer to the problem of the early leaver was full indexation of the frozen pension and this should not be at the expense of cutting benefits of other members.

If this cannot be done (he said), it illustrates that private occupational pensions, as opposed to the state scheme, suffer from the overwhelming defect that they cannot properly cope in a period of inflation.

Mr Fowler: I will be making a statement on this soon.

What legal powers (he continued) does Mr Fowler have to enforce these cuts when health authorities are not breaking the cash limits?

It is shameful that many authorities are being required to dismiss regular nursing staff and are then allowed to take on exactly the same number of agency nurses the next day.

Mr Fowler: All those statements are factually incorrect. First, there is no evidence of doctor or nurse redundancies. Second, there is every evidence that regional chairmen have accepted the targets and will work towards those targets, so there is no question about them being forced to do that.

The cuts and reductions (he added) are not arbitrary. They have been carefully worked out to reduce manpower by one half of one per cent after talks with every regional health authority.

Following other questions on occupational pensions, Mr Meacher said the only proper answer to the problem of the early leaver was full indexation of the frozen pension and this should not be at the expense of cutting benefits of other members.

If this cannot be done (he said), it illustrates that private occupational pensions, as opposed to the state scheme, suffer from the overwhelming defect that they cannot properly cope in a period of inflation.

Mr Fowler: I will be making a statement on this soon.

What legal powers (he continued) does Mr Fowler have to enforce these cuts when health authorities are not breaking the cash limits?

It is shameful that many authorities are being required to dismiss regular nursing staff and are then allowed to take on exactly the same number of agency nurses the next day.

Mr Fowler: All those statements are factually incorrect. First, there is no evidence of doctor or nurse redundancies. Second, there is every evidence that regional chairmen have accepted the targets and will work towards those targets, so there is no question about them being forced to do that.

The cuts and reductions (he added) are not arbitrary. They have been carefully worked out to reduce manpower by one half of one per cent after talks with every regional health authority.

Following other questions on occupational pensions, Mr Meacher said the only proper answer to the problem of the early leaver was full indexation of the frozen pension and this should not be at the expense of cutting benefits of other members.

If this cannot be done (he said), it illustrates that private occupational pensions, as opposed to the state scheme, suffer from the overwhelming defect that they cannot properly cope in a period of inflation.

Mr Fowler: I will be making a statement on this soon.

What legal powers (he continued) does Mr Fowler have to enforce these cuts when health authorities are not breaking the cash limits?

It is shameful that many authorities are being required to dismiss regular nursing staff and are then allowed to take on exactly the same number of agency nurses the next day.

Mr Fowler: All those statements are factually incorrect. First, there is no evidence of doctor or nurse redundancies. Second, there is every evidence that regional chairmen have accepted the targets and will work towards those targets, so there is no question about them being forced to do that.

The cuts and reductions (he added) are not arbitrary. They have been carefully worked out to reduce manpower by one half of one per cent after talks with every regional health authority.

Following other questions on occupational pensions, Mr Meacher said the only proper answer to the problem of the early leaver was full indexation of the frozen pension and this should not be at the expense of cutting benefits of other members.

If this cannot be done (he said), it illustrates that private occupational pensions, as opposed to the state scheme, suffer from the overwhelming defect that they cannot properly cope in a period of inflation.

Mr Fowler: I will be making a statement on this soon.

What legal powers (he continued) does Mr Fowler have to enforce these cuts when health authorities are not breaking the cash limits?

It is shameful that many authorities are being required to dismiss regular nursing staff and are then allowed to take on exactly the same number of agency nurses the next day.

Mr Fowler: All those statements are factually incorrect. First, there is no evidence of doctor or nurse redundancies. Second, there is every evidence that regional chairmen have accepted the targets and will work towards those targets, so there is no question about them being forced to do that.

The cuts and reductions (he added) are not arbitrary. They have been carefully worked out to reduce manpower by one half of one per cent after talks with every regional health authority.

Following other questions on occupational pensions, Mr Meacher said the only proper answer to the problem of the early leaver was full indexation of the frozen pension and this should not be at the expense of cutting benefits of other members.

If this cannot be done (he said), it illustrates that private occupational pensions, as opposed to the state scheme, suffer from the overwhelming defect that they cannot properly cope in a period of inflation.

Mr Fowler: I will be making a statement on this soon.

What legal powers (he continued) does Mr Fowler have to enforce these cuts when health authorities are not breaking the cash limits?

It is shameful that many authorities are being required to dismiss regular nursing staff and are then allowed to take on exactly the same number of agency nurses the next day.

Mr Fowler: All those statements are factually incorrect. First, there is no evidence of doctor or nurse redundancies. Second, there is every evidence that regional chairmen have accepted the targets and will work towards those targets, so there is no question about them being forced to do that.

The cuts and reductions (he added) are not arbitrary. They have been carefully worked out to reduce manpower by one half of one per cent after talks with every regional health authority.

Following other questions on occupational pensions, Mr Meacher said the only proper answer to the problem of the early leaver was full indexation of the frozen pension and this should not be at the expense of cutting benefits of other members.

If this cannot be done (he said), it illustrates that private occupational pensions, as opposed to the state scheme, suffer from the overwhelming defect that they cannot properly cope in a period of inflation.

Mr Fowler: I will be making a statement on this soon.

What legal powers (he continued) does Mr Fowler have to enforce these cuts when health authorities are not breaking the cash limits?

It is shameful that many authorities are being required to dismiss regular nursing staff and are then allowed to take on exactly the same number of agency nurses the next day.

Mr Fowler: All those statements are factually incorrect. First, there is no evidence of doctor or nurse redundancies. Second, there



In and out: Mr Yuli Kvitsinsky, the Soviet delegate, arriving for yesterday's talks in Geneva.

Geneva missile talks limp along for 35 minutes despite cruise deployment

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The US-Soviet negotiations on limiting intermediate range nuclear missiles in Europe are still limping along - just - despite the arrival of the cruise missiles at Greenham Common.

A record, in the negative sense, was established yesterday when Mr Yuli Kvitsinsky, the Soviet delegate, emerged from the US disarmament mission offices after just 35 minutes, confronting the cameras with a cryptic: "I am under an agreement not to talk" - an agreement observed to the letter by US opposite number, Mr Paul Nitze with whom he finally left the office.

Reports that the Russians had lived up to expectations by walking out were almost immediately overtaken, however, by US officials intimating that the two delegations were scheduled to meet, as usual, at the Soviet diplomatic mission on Thursday.

While Mr Kvitsinsky apparently conveyed Moscow's rejection of the latest US proposal for a maximum 420 warheads each, there has been no indication whether this was a qualified refusal.

Soviet sources have made clear that it is deployment of Pershing 2s that they object to the most, meaning that the arrival of the first Pershings, expected in West Germany on

Tuesday, could mean the end, or suspension, of both INF and Start talks until the superpowers are convinced of mutual interest in restraints on nuclear missiles of all kinds, perhaps in one set of negotiations covering the entire panoply.

In the meantime, despite the onset of winter, the indefatigable "peace camp" campaigners, in flimsy tents just off the Avenue de la Paix, keep up their endeavour, pushing white paper peace doves under car screen wipers.

● STRASBOURG: The European Parliament yesterday prepared to vote convincingly in favour of deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles with a debate which showed how passionate and fragmented the nuclear disarmament lobby in Europe has become (Jan Murray writes).

It was a debate coloured by parliamentary abuse directed at Mr Yiannis Haralambopoulos, the Greek Foreign Minister, who was in Strasbourg in his role as current president of the EEC's Council of Ministers.

The fact that the debate took place at all underlined how far the Parliament of the Economic Community has moved towards embracing defence as being properly part of its competence. Last month it voted a report calling for a European policy on

arms construction and sales. This month, with scarcely a murmur of dissent, it has placed the question of missile deployment very near the top of its agenda.

This brought the Greek Foreign Minister into the nuclear firing line. His Government has made no secret of its opposition to deployment and as president of the Council of Ministers he has sought in the past to force member-states to consider calling for a six-month freeze on deployment in order to keep the Soviet Union at the Geneva negotiating table.

But having been ruled out of order on this by his peers when he chaired an EEC political cooperation meeting in Athens in September, Mr Haralambopoulos refused to be drawn into the parliamentary debate yesterday.

● MELBOURNE: About 200 women yesterday broke down the front gates of the joint Australian-United States secret communications monitoring base at Pine Gap near Alice Springs to draw attention to the arrival in Britain of the American cruise missiles (Tony Dubouin writes).

The women drew a cardboard model of a cruise missile over the fence of the base where they were immediately arrested by federal police.



Under the hammer: This 15ft "Thor's hammer", by Bengt Lindstrom, is part of an exhibition of Swedish art on show in Stockholm.

High and dry on Danube

From Our Correspondent, Vienna

Shipping came to a halt on the Danube yesterday when the water level fell below the 27in mark. The long, dry autumn has left the river unnavigable. Austria also faces an acute power shortage. None of the hydroelectric power stations on the Danube is running at more than a quarter strength.

Gdansk protest at priest's custody

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

An impromptu demonstration of some hundred Gdansk parishioners was provoked yesterday by the official interrogation of their priest, Father Henryk Jankowski, a friend of Mr Lech Walesa and an outspoken champion of the banned Solidarity organization.

When the priest, who is accused of injecting anti-government criticism into his sermons, emerged from the Gdansk prosecutor's office he was surrounded by several hundred of his supporters. After presenting him with flowers, they marched to St Bridg's church, near the shipyard gates. "Write the truth", they chanted when passing the local newspaper offices on their way.

The police who had surrounded the office - and who had detained briefly several dozen Western reporters as well as a few demonstrators - did not intervene violently and allowed the protest to run its course.

In his church, Father Jankowski told his parishioners

Germans seize computer

New York (AP) - West German authorities seized a sophisticated computer made in the United States seven minutes before it was to leave for the Soviet Union via Sweden, according to officials here.

Mr Michael Kaufman, New York spokesman for the US customs service, said that the shipment was stopped in Hamburg on Friday.

US customs officials in West Germany told the Bonn Government about the planned shipment after receiving word that the Digital Equipment Corporation's mini-computer would be smuggled into the Soviet Union.

The Commerce Department banned the computer's shipment to Eastern block countries to prevent its use for military purposes, Mr Kaufman said.

Mr William Green, deputy assistant commissioner of the customs service, told *The New York Times* the Vax 11-782 computer could be used "for missile guidance or something like that", and for "keeping track of troops and weapons".

Rival Indian meetings discuss Botha offer

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

A split in South Africa's 85,000-strong Indian community over whether to cooperate with the new constitution approved by the country's 4,600,000 whites in a referendum earlier this month was exposed at rival political meetings in Durban. Most of South Africa's Indians live in Natal, of which Durban is the biggest city.

In Pretoria, leaders of three mixed-race (Coloured) political parties favourably disposed to the new constitution met Mr Chris Hani, the Minister of Constitutional Development. The leaders of the two biggest parties said that they would like a referendum for Coloureds as well, but that they would leave

CYPRUS... TWO ORIGINAL PAPERBACKS
£1 THE RAPE OF CYPRUS £1
Kingsley Hall (Author of *Confidential* and *Secret*)
'A plan to save Cyprus... short account of the political and social history' - The Daily Mail, Bell
£1.50 APHRODITE'S LAMENT £1.50
Isha Hall (Author of *1 Alexander Cyprus*...)
'Authentic background to a tale of political intrigue, impossible race ingredients - and some very adventures' - Plymouth Times
PROSPERITY PUBLICATIONS PO BOX 159 LONDON NW1 7HZ

Uproar at 'Gestapo tactics' of deportation

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Uproar has broken out in Hanover over the way a seriously ill Turkish woman and her six children were woken at 6am by a police raid, ordered to pack their bags and immediately bundled on to an aircraft to Istanbul.

Critics say the deportation was reminiscent of Gestapo tactics. The police broke into the flat through a cellar window and gave the startled family only minutes to pack. The father, a Kurd who had applied in 1979 for political asylum in Germany on the grounds of religious persecution in Turkey, was not at home at the time. The mother collapsed and was taken to hospital and the children were deported without her.

The police action came only hours after the deportation decision taken after the courts had closed at the weekend. It applied only to the mother and her eldest son, who is deaf and dumb.

The attempt to limit the right of asylum has become a sensitive topic here after a young Turk committed suicide during a court hearing in Berlin in August, and a visit here by Mr Pöhl Harting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, was cancelled after an angry exchange over German asylum laws with Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, the Interior Minister.

HALIFAX XTRA INTEREST ACCOUNT

7 DAY OR STRAIGHT AWAY.

7 days' notice

That's all you have to give to withdraw money from the Xtra Interest account and lose no interest. But if you want instant access, you lose only 28 days' interest on the amount withdrawn.

825% net-11.79% gross*

Now you get a little Xtra interest when you invest £500 or more.

And if you leave the half-yearly interest to compound, it rises to 8.42% net-12.03% gross* per annum.

Monthly income

There's another option for your interest - you can choose to take it as monthly income on balances of £1,000 or more.

And if you do, we'll transfer it directly into your Halifax Paid-Up Share account or bank account.

So to make much more of your money, open an Xtra Interest Account.

But don't leave it 7 days - do it straight away.

To: Halifax Building Society (Ref IKW), Freepost, Trinity Road, Halifax HX1 2RG.

I (We) enclose a cheque for £_____ (min. investment £500) to be invested in Halifax Xtra Interest.

I (We) would like the interest to be: added to balance subject to the maximum total holding of £30,000 (£60,000 for a joint account) paid half-yearly paid monthly (min. investment £1,000).

NAME(S) _____

ADDRESS _____

SIGNATURE(S) _____

DATE _____

HALIFAX THE WORLD'S NO.1

*ALL INTEREST RATES QUOTED ARE VARIABLE. GROSS RATES APPLY TO BASIC RATE TAXPAYERS. HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY, PO BOX 60, TRINITY ROAD, HALIFAX HX1 2RG.

Turkish Cypriots declare UDI: Climax to a process begun in 1975

Ankara gives grudging recognition to the Denktas republic

Turkey yesterday recognized the newly-founded "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", making clear, however, that its recognition was grudging.

At a meeting of the ruling National Security Council convened by President Evren, Mr Ilter Turkmen, the Foreign Minister, disclosed Turkey's decision at a press conference.

He emphasized that Turkey had always favoured settlement through intercommunal talks "without arriving at the present state of affairs", but absolved the Turkish Cypriot community from any blame for the lack of results over the past nine years.

Mr Turkmen said that in recognizing the new state, which replaces the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus", founded in 1975, Ankara had taken into consideration the assurances that the "independence does not necessarily mean that the island will remain divided forever and that they are determined not to unite with any state unless it be in a federation with the Greek Cypriots" and their desire to continue the negotiations under the auspices of the UN Security Council.

He said further assurances for a non-aligned policy and the continued validity of the 1960 treaties of establishment, guarantee and alliance, had also influenced Turkey's decision.

"We must now turn our attention to the search for a peaceful settlement. We hope that all concerned governments

will contribute to efforts in that direction. The adoption of a negative attitude towards the newly-established republic will only serve to eliminate the possibilities of agreement.

"Turkey will continue as before to support the good offices mission of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. We wish a happy future to our Cypriot Brothers."

In reply to a question about possible adverse attitudes in the West and at international forums, Mr Turkmen said independence was declared not by Turkey but by the Turkish Cypriots, so Turkey should not be the recipient of such attitudes.

In reply to another question, he said he did not think the Greek Cypriots would declare a union with Greece in reaction to the Turkish move, but nevertheless called on Greece to act with prudence and common sense.

He confirmed that the Greek Ambassador here, Mr Sotiris Constantopoulos, had requested clarification of Turkey's stand and was told of its decision.

Asked whether the new state had sought guarantees from Turkey for its security, Mr Turkmen said the 1960 guarantee treaty was still in force.

Reminded of the British Government's call to the other two guarantor powers - Turkey and Greece - for urgent consultations under the terms of the treaty, he replied that this

government would evaluate the call.

As for Britain's refusal to recognize the new republic, Mr Turkmen said it would not affect Turkey's policies in any way. Mr Robert Russell, the British Ambassador, had earlier given Britain's views to Turkish Foreign Ministry officials.

Following the announcement of the recognition, President Evren summoned the leaders of the three parties represented in the newly-elected civilian parliament, to brief them on the developments, while the Council of Ministers went into session.

The declaration of independence, which caught the Ankara Government by complete surprise, presents Turkey's Prime Minister-designate, Mr Turgut Ozal, with a foreign policy crisis with potential effects on his economic policies as well, since he had been counting on Western support for the market-oriented economy he envisages.

● WASHINGTON: The United States said yesterday it had received the news with "surprise and dismay" (Mohsin Ali writes).

A State Department statement said: "We have consistently opposed a unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriot community, believing it would not be helpful to the process of finding a final negotiated settlement to the Cyprus problem".

The statement urged the Turkish Cypriot community to reconsider its action.

● NEW YORK: The UN Security Council was holding urgent consultations yesterday (Zoriana Pyasarysky writes). Regret over the move was voiced by Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the Secretary-General, who appealed to all parties to exercise the utmost restraint from any action that may further aggravate the situation.

The Security Council consultations were private, at the request of the governments of Cyprus and Britain. An open meeting of the council is expected today.

Members of the council were awaiting the arrival of Mr George Iacovou, the Foreign Minister of Cyprus, who was expected to open the debate.

The road to UDI, page 12
Leading article, page 13

the basis of equality.

The proclamation of the new state will not hinder, but facilitate the establishment of a genuine federation. The new republic will not unite with any other state. The new state will continue to adhere to the treaties of establishment, guarantee and alliance.

The good offices of the UN Secretary-General and negotiations must continue. On matters which can be resolved in the short term, immediate measures of good will must be taken.

The new state will be non-aligned. It shall not join any military block. It shall attach the greatest importance to the preservation of peace, stability and the balance of power in the region.

Coexistence pledge to Greek Cypriots

Nicosia (Reuter) - The following are extracts from yesterday's proclamation of an independent republic by the Turkish Cypriot leadership in northern Cyprus:

We hereby declare before the world and before history the establishment of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus as an independent state.

On this historic day, we extend once again our hand in peace and friendship to the Greek-Cypriot people. The two peoples of the island are destined to coexist, side by side.

We can, and must, find peaceful, just and durable solutions to all our differences through negotiations or

US officer shot dead in Athens

From Mario Modiano
Athens

A naval captain detached to the US military aid mission to Greece and his Greek driver were shot and killed by two terrorists as they drove into Athens early yesterday.

The police said that Captain George Tsantes, who was 53, died instantly after being shot four times with a magnum .45 calibre pistol by the pillion rider of a motor scooter which drew alongside his car when it stopped at the traffic lights.

The gunman then shot the driver three times before the motor scooter disappeared in the heavy morning traffic in the northern suburbs of Athens. The driver died in surgery later.

According to the American Embassy, Captain Tsantes, a New Yorker of Greek ancestry and a father of three, took up his Athens post eight months ago as chief of the naval section of the Joint US Military Aid Group to Greece that advises the Greek armed forces on training and military procurements.

A Greek spokesman said that the Government condemned

the killing of Captain Tsantes and his driver.

Uncertainly such acts of violence which can "only serve unlawful and suspect interests".

Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister, reassured Mr Montague Stearns, the US Ambassador that measures were being taken to apprehend the

Athens alert: Police guarding the car in which Captain Tsantes was shot dead.

culprits and "punish them in an exemplary manner".

Nine years ago, another American official, Mr Richard Welsh, the Central Intelligence Agency station chief in Athens, was shot dead with a .45 pistol.

The Americans in Greece

are out of the country and will be sworn in next week.

In the meantime the council is headed by Mr Nicholas Braithwaite, who said the body would not delay by even a day the time when elections could be held. "I recognize that because we have not been elected by the people there are likely to be doubts, suspicions and fears about how we will perform.

"I ask the people of Grenada to appreciate the special circumstances. We are guided by one consideration in accepting this appointment: our interest in the welfare of the people of

Grenada and Carriacou", the Grenadian-owned island 30 miles to the south.

The six members held their first meeting yesterday, a few hours after the swearing-in ceremony. On one point they already seem agreed: the decision to expel 30 foreign

nationals deemed by Sir Paul to be potential security risks to the Government. They will leave today after an "invitation" from Sir Paul to go.

Mr Braithwaite described them as "actively involved in activities in which they should not have been involved.

Dr Castro said Washington had lied 19 times during the Grenadian intervention.

From Christopher Thomas, St George's

Members of the Grenadian interim Government, swearing allegiance to the Crown, took the oath of office yesterday and immediately pledged that naming a date for free elections would take top priority.

Six of the nine members of the Government - officially described as the advisory council - appointed by Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General, were at the brief formal ceremony in the living room of Sir Paul's official mansion overlooking St George's.

The others, including Mr Alastair McIntyre, its chairman,

to appreciate the special circumstances. We are guided by one consideration in accepting this appointment: our interest in the welfare of the people of

Grenada and Carriacou", the Grenadian-owned island 30 miles to the south.

The six members held their first meeting yesterday, a few hours after the swearing-in ceremony. On one point they already seem agreed: the decision to expel 30 foreign

nationals deemed by Sir Paul to be potential security risks to the Government. They will leave today after an "invitation" from Sir Paul to go.

Mr Braithwaite described them as "actively involved in

activities in which they should not have been involved.

Dr Castro said Washington had lied 19 times during the Grenadian intervention.

From Our Correspondent, Washington

Señor Alejandro Orfila, a veteran Argentine diplomat, is resigning as Secretary-General of the Organization of American States. He made the surprise announcement at the opening session here of the organization's general assembly.

Señor Orfila, aged 58, a former ambassador to US, was first elected in 1975 and won a second five-year term in 1980.

He told delegates from 29 countries on Monday night that he did not want to remain secretary-general beyond the first months of next year.

"The bells which toll today for Grenada could toll tomorrow for the whole world."

However, Dr Castro's 90-minute address on Monday was mostly moderate.

Dr Castro said Washington had lied 19 times during the

Grenadian intervention.

Castro onslaught on Reagan as Havana mourns

Havana (AFP) President

Castro, in a speech over the bodies of 24 Cubans killed in

Grenada, said that mankind was threatened by nuclear

warfare because of President

Reagan's "rash and fascist"

policies.

"The bells which toll today for

Grenada could toll tomorrow for the whole world."

However, Dr Castro's 90-

minute address on Monday was mostly moderate.

Dr Castro said Washington had lied 19 times during the

Grenadian intervention.

From Christopher Thomas, St George's

Members of the Grenadian interim Government, swearing

allegiance to the Crown, took

the oath of office yesterday and

immediately pledged that naming

a date for free elections would take top priority.

Six of the nine members of the Government - officially

described as the advisory council - appointed by Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General, were at the brief formal

ceremony in the living room of Sir Paul's official mansion overlooking St George's.

The others, including Mr Alastair McIntyre, its chairman,

to appreciate the special circumstances. We are guided by one

consideration in accepting this appointment: our interest in the

welfare of the people of

Grenada and Carriacou", the Grenadian-owned island 30 miles to the south.

The six members held their

first meeting yesterday, a few

hours after the swearing-in

ceremony. On one point they

already seem agreed: the

decision to expel 30 foreign

nationals deemed by Sir Paul

to be potential security risks to

the Government. They will

leave today after an "invita-

tion" from Sir Paul to go.

Mr Braithwaite described them as "actively involved in

activities in which they should not have been involved.

Dr Castro said Washington had lied 19 times during the

Grenadian intervention.

From Our Correspondent, Washington

Señor Alejandro Orfila, a veteran Argentine diplomat, is

resigning as Secretary-General of the Organization of American

States. He made the surprise announcement at the

opening session here of the

organization's general assembly.

Señor Orfila said he wanted

to smooth the way for his

successor. He believes the OAS

has not taken sufficient political

advantage of the post of

secretary-general and thinks its

functions should be similar to

those of the UN secretary-general.

In Señor Orfila's view, the

OAS has often been at the

periphery of major events in the

Western Hemisphere, including

for example, US intervention in

Grenada.

During its week-long meeting

the OAS will concentrate on

tensions in Central America and

discuss Grenada and its

implications for other member

countries.

A main issue is expected to

be the Contadora peace initiative

in which the Contadora

Unita says
it holds
ve Britons
captive

The royal visit to Bangladesh

From Michael Hamlyn
Dhaka

The Queen yesterday drove out into the countryside at the muddy end of the Indian subcontinent to lay a wreath at the mass grave of thousands of Bangladeshis killed during the struggle for independence from Pakistan.

Under the enormous sky of the combined deltas of the Brahmaputra and Ganges, a heavily guarded cavalcade, led by her six-door white Mercedes limousine, wound through the outskirts of Dhaka where thousands of cheerful citizens stood and waved.

Out in the oozing countryside the villagers, many waist-deep in the waters of the Burhi Ganga, of Old Ganges, turned to wave too. Fishermen in graceful, sharply raked boats stopped casting their nets to watch, and the village women balancing children on their hips pecked round the woven palm-leaf walls of their huts.

Schoolchildren, the boys in shorts the girls in shalwar and kameez, the traditional Muslim baggy trousers and long shirt, stood in ordered rows, and school bands played under decorated archways of welcome. The girls waved their white dupattas, scarf-like shawls, as the cavalcade passed.

The mass grave, which was discovered after the defeated Pakistan Army was forced to yield independence to the former eastern wing of their country, is now the site of a national martyrs' memorial.

The shadeless brick mausoleum is dominated by a 150ft-high monument of seven separate concrete triangles, nesting within one another to look like a soaring fluted pyramid.



Guest of honour: The Queen and her host, President Choudhury, at Bangabhaban Palace in Dhaka.

At its foot an honour guard from the East Bengal Regiment in well-pressed camouflage overalls and shining American-style helmets presented arms

while four buglers sounded "Last Post" and "Reveille". The Queen, in a red flowered dress with an ivory straw Breton hat trimmed in red and with white shoes, signed a visitors' book and planted a tree.

When she returned to Dhaka the Queen visited the presidential palace, Bangabhaban, where

she was saluted under a crimson canopy embroidered with a golden lotus - Bangladesh's national flower. She inspected a guard of honour of the President's Guards before sitting in the chandeliered durbar hall with the President, Mr Ahsanuddin Choudhury. Mr Choudhury, a former Supreme Court judge, is expected to be named

as chairman of the political party soon to be founded by Lieutenant-General Husain Ershad, the military ruler of Bangladesh.

Earlier in the day General Ershad told the BBC that he

would definitely be a candidate in the presidential election, and that he would retire from the Army before it was held.

Talks on Hongkong future end in hope

Peking (APF) - Britain and China yesterday wound up their latest round of talks on the future of Hongkong on an encouraging note, with a joint statement saying that they were "useful and constructive". The seventh round will take place here on December 7 and 8, the statement said.

There was no word on the content of the current session which started on Monday, but the phrasing of the statement suggested the talks went off without incident.

Over the summer, joint Sino-British statements released at the end of several rounds of talks simply announced the date of the next meeting, without using the formula "useful and constructive", while China launched a spate of bitter attacks in its press.

The Chinese attacks ended last month with the previous round of talks, also described in a joint statement as "useful and constructive".

Last week, China publicly repeated that it intended to release its "policies and guidelines" on Hongkong some time next year. Most of the colony is due to revert to China in less than 14 years when Britain's 99-year lease on the New Territories area expires.

● HONGKONG: *The Wide Angle*, a pro-Peking magazine in Hongkong with reliable Chinese Communist Party connections, claimed yesterday that China had drafted three possible administration policies for zone government in Hongkong after 1997 (Richard Hughes writes).

There was no word on the content of the current session which started on Monday, but the phrasing of the statement suggested the talks went off without incident.

The three alternative proposals are:

1. If cooperation with the British is not satisfactory and the democratic consciousness of the citizens is not fully developed there will be a merger of the Executive and Legislative Councils (Hongkong's existing "Government" and "Parliament") and some of the members will be elected by the people. How the chief administrator is elected would depend on the current situation.
2. If Britain allows Hongkong people to administer the colony in a democratic way, and there is a good democratic atmosphere, there will be a full democratic election.
3. If Britain does not educate Hongkong people to develop democratic consciousness, there will be a consultative process to elect the chief administrator.

France declares nuclear tests will continue

Wellington (Reuters) - France will continue with nuclear tests in the South Pacific indefinitely, M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, said yesterday.

M Cheysson, defending French nuclear policy, said at a press conference that his Government was convinced that the nuclear deterrent was the best arm for peace. There have been strong objections from nations in the region to the nuclear tests.

● CANBERRA: M Cheysson arrived in Canberra yesterday for talks with Australian leaders (AFP reports).

He will have talks today with Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Lionel Bowen, the Minister for Trade.

India opposition walks out of Parliament

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi

The Opposition in both Houses of parliament walked out on the opening day of the winter session in protest against the refusal to discuss an alleged attempt to bribe an independent MP by the ruling Congress (I) party in Karnataka.

At a press conference in Bangalore on Sunday, the MP, Mr C. Byre Gowda, produced bundles of notes to the value of 200,000 rupees (£13,000) and played a tape with an alleged recorded conversation with the Congress (I) Assembly leader, Mr Veerappa Molly.

Congress (I), has been trying for some time to oust the Janata government in Karnataka through defection of its MPs.

N Korea attacks Reagan

Tokyo (Reuters) - North Korea yesterday denounced President Reagan's trip to South Korea as a "vicious challenge to the entire Korean people" aimed at leading the peninsula to the brink of war.

A Foreign ministry statement, carried by the official (North) Korean Central News Agency and monitored here, said that President Reagan had undertaken the three-day trip to burnish his image for next year's presidential election.

The President's trip "was a war-oriented trip for strengthening still more the colonial, military fascist rule, plotting the provocation of another war in Korea (and) rounding off the

US-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance".

● WASHINGTON: On his return to America on Monday President Reagan told White House staff that the United States was working with Japan and South Korea as partners "to make tomorrow better and more secure" (Mohsin Ali writes).

He said he was pleased to report good news: "America's partnerships are stronger and prospects for a more secure peace and prosperity are better today than a week ago" when he flew to Tokyo.

President Reagan, who will visit China next April, thought that the next century would be the century of the Pacific.

ALTERNATIVE SHOPPING

... TEA, COFFEE, WHOLEFOODS, BASKETS, BAGS, BOXES, CARPETS, FABRICS, RECYCLED PAPER, CARDS... more than 300 items from community based Third World projects in the new, free, 60 page Traidcraft catalogue. Owned by a non-profit making trust and supported by all the major charities, Traidcraft puts people before profit. Traidcraft is different, you can find out about the people who make the products, how they live, what they earn. If you are concerned about a fairer world send for the Traidcraft catalogue today. No stamp needed.

Traidcraft
Mail Order Dept.
FREEPOST
Gateshead NE11 9BR

TRAIDCRAFT

ECO



FOR ENHANCING PRODUCTION.

Efficiency is the key to production; to production volume, to production quality. At Fiat we are forever striving for greater efficiency through consistent investment in the latest manufacturing facilities and production techniques. The result: products that are more reliable, more convenient and more competitive.

Fiat is dedicated to creating the ideal conditions for success.

Above all there is a new sense of confidence born of greater commitment to excellence: a revival of the values of efficiency and cooperation that have been a feature of Fiat's past.

Such are the new conditions that are creating our cars, our industrial vehicles, agricultural equipment and trains - a whole range of up-to-the-minute products.

Now, as markets become ever more demanding, Fiat is revitalising all areas of its business to meet the challenge.

GROUP FIAT

A progressive enterprise at work.

Spain's schools in transition

Breaking the class barrier

Richard Wier, Madrid Correspondent, continuing his journey down the River Ebro, reports from Zaragoza on education. This is the third of four articles.

If you are a successful and wealthy surgeon in this big industrial city (population 570,000), which likes to regard itself as capital of the whole Ebro region, there are no longer any easy answers about where to send your son for the best education.

There is little opportunity in Spain generally for conspicuous expenditure on education. The church-run private boarding schools virtually disappeared more than a decade ago: neither schools nor parents thought of meeting rocketing costs, and for an Aragonese it would be unthinkable to banish a boy from his family for months in faraway Madrid, where the Colegio del Pilar is perhaps the nearest thing in Spain to a leading British public school.

The choice at Zaragoza comes down to three, if you discount the college run by Opus Dei, the right-wing Catholic lay organization.

The first is El Salvador College, run by the Jesuits (Luis Buñuel, Spain's greatest film director, was a pupil there) which costs at most £350 a year at secondary level. It has more than 3,000 pupils from primary to pre-university levels, and now takes the maximum available state education grant.

The second is the Goya Institute, Zaragoza's most

famous grammar school, dating from the 1870s. It costs £26 a year at O level.

Finally, there is Zaragoza's own Pilar College, founded in 1946, run by the Marianist Fathers. With extracurricular costs about £500 a year, the college agreed with the Socialist Government last August to take an 85 per cent grant.

"Our school must reflect society. If the state says it does for all of society", Father Vicente Parra, El Salvador's best convert.

The Marianist Fathers emphasize that they are opposed to educating an élite of better-off children, but their public image is against that. The school is situated, unlike the other two, on the city's outskirts in the best residential area, and children are taken to it by bus from all over town.

"We know we are not alone in education. I calculate that half of our 2,000 pupils' parents would be unable to meet the fees if we were forced to go private, which we did not wish to do anyway," the headmaster told me, referring to Spain's new Education Bill, which now before Farlamunt.

The most explosive aspect of this Socialist measure is greater financial control by the state over all kinds of private education, including church schools and over the running of schools.

Sénor Ramón Sáenz de Viranda, Zaragoza's Socialist Mayor, emphasized to me how big changes had come over the city's education system since the advent of democracy.

Tomorrow: The delta

headmaster, who is also chairman of the Spanish Jesuits' national education commission, told me firmly.

"I can tell you, the more we

modernize our attitudes, serving society in line with the Second Vatican Council and throw out the relics of our past, the more difficulties we will have", he said of conservative-minded parents.

Low family income was now taken into account when awarding admissions and scholarships, he said, adding: "We try

to admit the poorest who apply, even though we realize they have not learnt yet to come to us".

The Instituto Goya, with 1,200 boys and girls, has from this September gone co-educational again, after Franco abolished such Second Republic leniencies during the Civil War. Its head is for the first time a 32-year-old headmistress, who was herself educated at one of Aragón's best convents.

The Marianist Fathers emphasize that they are opposed to educating an élite of better-off children, but their public image is against that. The school is situated, unlike the other two, on the city's outskirts in the best residential area, and children are taken to it by bus from all over town.

"We know we are not alone in education. I calculate that half of our 2,000 pupils' parents would be unable to meet the fees if we were forced to go private, which we did not wish to do anyway," the headmaster told me, referring to Spain's new Education Bill, which now before Farlamunt.

The most explosive aspect of this Socialist measure is greater financial control by the state over all kinds of private education, including church schools and over the running of schools.

Sénor Ramón Sáenz de Viranda, Zaragoza's Socialist Mayor, emphasized to me how big changes had come over the city's education system since the advent of democracy.

Tomorrow: The delta

headmaster, who is also chairman of the Spanish Jesuits' national education commission, told me firmly.

"I can tell you, the more we

modernize our attitudes, serving society in line with the Second Vatican Council and throw out the relics of our past, the more difficulties we will have", he said of conservative-minded parents.

Low family income was now taken into account when awarding admissions and scholarships, he said, adding: "We try

to admit the poorest who apply, even though we realize they have not learnt yet to come to us".

The Instituto Goya, with 1,200 boys and girls, has from this September gone co-educational again, after Franco abolished such Second Republic leniencies during the Civil War. Its head is for the first time a 32-year-old headmistress, who was herself educated at one of Aragón's best convents.

The Marianist Fathers emphasize that they are opposed to educating an élite of better-off children, but their public image is against that. The school is situated, unlike the other two, on the city's outskirts in the best residential area, and children are taken to it by bus from all over town.

"We know we are not alone in education. I calculate that half of our 2,000 pupils' parents would be unable to meet the fees if we were forced to go private, which we did not wish to do anyway," the headmaster told me, referring to Spain's new Education Bill, which now before Farlamunt.

The most explosive aspect of this Socialist measure is greater financial control by the state over all kinds of private education, including church schools and over the running of schools.

Sénor Ramón Sáenz de Viranda, Zaragoza's Socialist Mayor, emphasized to me how big changes had come over the city's education system since the advent of democracy.

Tomorrow: The delta

headmaster, who is also chairman of the Spanish Jesuits' national education commission, told me firmly.

"I can tell you, the more we

modernize our attitudes, serving society in line with the Second Vatican Council and throw out the relics of our past, the more difficulties we will have", he said of conservative-minded parents.

Low family income was now taken into account when awarding admissions and scholarships, he said, adding: "We try

to admit the poorest who apply, even though we realize they have not learnt yet to come to us".

The Instituto Goya, with 1,200 boys and girls, has from this September gone co-educational again, after Franco abolished such Second Republic leniencies during the Civil War. Its head is for the first time a 32-year-old headmistress, who was herself educated at one of Aragón's best convents.

The Marianist Fathers emphasize that they are opposed to educating an élite of better-off children, but their public image is against that. The school is situated, unlike the other two, on the city's outskirts in the best residential area, and children are taken to it by bus from all over town.

"We know we are not alone in education. I calculate that half of our 2,000 pupils' parents would be unable to meet the fees if we were forced to go private, which we did not wish to do anyway," the headmaster told me, referring to Spain's new Education Bill, which now before Farlamunt.

The most explosive aspect of this Socialist measure is greater financial control by the state over all kinds of private education, including church schools and over the running of schools.

Sénor Ramón Sáenz de Viranda, Zaragoza's Socialist Mayor, emphasized to me how big changes had come over the city's education system since the advent of democracy.

Tomorrow: The delta

headmaster, who is also chairman of the Spanish Jesuits' national education commission, told me firmly.

"I can tell you, the more we

modernize our attitudes, serving society in line with the Second Vatican Council and throw out the relics of our past, the more difficulties we will have", he said of conservative-minded parents.

Low family income was now taken into account when awarding admissions and scholarships, he said, adding

SPECTRUM

Losing ground in the paper chase

POST
The first edit. of a new newspaper

Vauxhall work to rule on Wednesday

The Post-Echo's buoyant start

A miracle is hoped for in Hemel Hempstead today. In one of its manifestations, the sky will brighten unnaturally over South Herts and a winged magnate will come lightly down to rest on a roof in the industrial estate. He will take a cheque book from his cape pocket and write *Post-Echo* above a figure with an endless tail of noughts. As it flutters down into Mark Road he will soar once more above the upstretched arms of cheering journalists, then southward to London and the real world.

The weather conditions are against the miraculous magnate will have to travel by train from Boxmoor and then cab. Either way, it would help if he could get to the *Post-Echo* offices by lunchtime, because after that there will be no more *Post-Echo*. Besides which, the journalists might well have gone to the pub for a round or two on the "dough".

The magnate therefore has but a matter of hours in which to act, if truth and the small ad are to travel side by side once more in vans to Luton and Watford.

Alternatively, it is just possible that the paper will have won a twelfth-hour reprieve by the time you read this, and that the national press will look foolish once again. But no one has put money on it.

These have not been happy times at Hemel: for nine months rumours have been blowing down the corridors like old newspapers in a ghost town. There would be retrenchment, there would be voluntary redundancy, there would be compression of the paper. No, said the optimists, quite the reverse - Thomson Regional Newspapers is planning to pump money in; no way will they let us stop publishing. You do not need to be a journalist to know that there is some ingredient in the air at newspaper offices which enables a rumour to travel faster and multiply more abundantly than in any other environment.

Even during these last bitter days and hours, when it has been clear that the direst scenarios were to be trumped by the reality, the morale of the *Post-Echo* staff has remained surprisingly high. They may have been leaving half an hour earlier than they used to, but they are still pushing out a bright and terse evening tabloid, swelled today by the insertion of a "cradle-to-grave" supplement.

It has been too short a life dating back only to 1967, when the economic climate in the South-east made Thomson's plan to ring the capital with regionals seem feasible. The formation of the *Post-Echo* in its present shape came nine years later, when the company saw the waste of

Today the Hemel Hempstead Post-Echo will close after only 16 years in business.

It is the latest regional newspaper to lose the battle for survival.

Alan Franks reports on the fortunes of the press outside London

running two evening papers in neighbouring areas, with substantial overlapping of staff. When the *Post* and *Echo* merged, the gross circulation seemed healthy enough at well over 100,000. Since then it has declined steadily, hitting an all-time low of 60,000 at the end of last year.

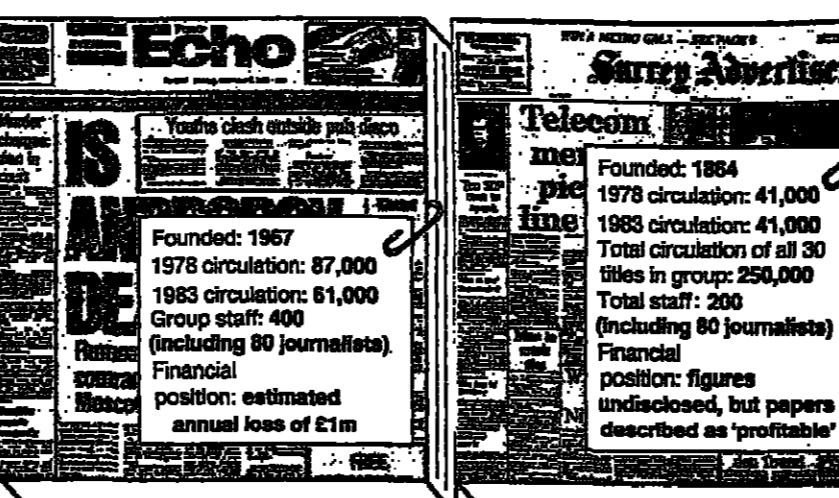
The story of falling circulation is hardly peculiar to Hemel. Since 1978 the 11 regional morning papers in England have fared even worse than the evenings. The circulation of the *Yorkshire Post*, for example, has fallen from 100,000 to 89,000; the *Liverpool Daily Post* from 85,000 to 74,000; the *Birmingham Post* from 43,000 to 35,000. In the same period the UK's 87 regional evening papers have sustained an aggregate drop of more than half a million readers. None the less, the *Post-Echo*'s dwindling share of the local market and annual losses of about £1m would have made closure the only option to all but the most subsidy-minded of managements.

Other regional evening papers will ignore the lessons of Hemel Hempstead at their peril coming as they do so soon after the demise of the *Slough Evening Mail*. In the words of one of the senior *Post-Echo* staff: "Anyone in evening papers who is not worried is probably mad."

So who is to blame for Hemel? Well, that depends upon whom you ask. The features editor Ron Gribble, who has been with the paper for 16 years, believes that if the management had been tougher earlier by pruning staff, running just one edition and getting it onto the street sooner, the trouble might never have become fatal. But, he concedes, Thomson would have had to lay off people in all departments, and the strategy might not have succeeded. Gribble points to Worcester, where he is going to work after the Hemel closure; the evening paper there has a circulation of just 32,000, not much more than half that of the *Post-Echo*, and yet remains viable.

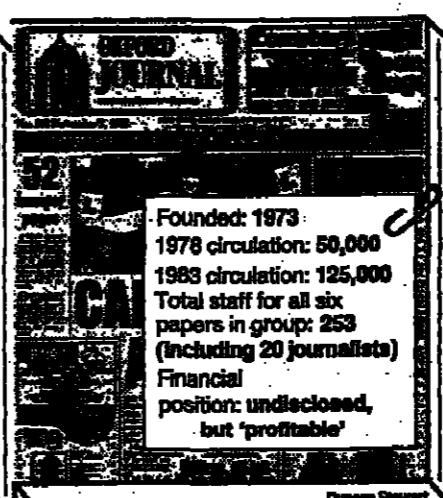
Like many of his colleagues Bruce Series, the chief sub-editor, is puzzled by the disparity between the old profitability and the new losses. But he is rather more restrained in his reproaches than Terry Burke, a 33-year-old journalist who has worked for the company since pre-merger days: "It is tragic that a paper which has produced so many good journalists over the years can be thrown onto the scrap-heap by a company more interested in travel and oil. I'll probable wreck my chances with Thomson for saying so, but there you are."

His chances with Thomsons are, for the moment, academic, since he has "done a blunderbuss job on Fleet



Circulation of morning regionals in England and Wales
1973: 910,000
1982: 750,000

Circulation of evening regionals in the UK
1978: 6,088,000
1982: 5,467,000



Circulation of local paid-for weeklies in UK
Last report by Mintel, published in June 1981, quoted the 1980 figure as 10,740,000

The drama behind the headlines: the evening to close, a weekly hanging on and a free sheet now booming



Post-Echo editor Trevor Wade (foreground) with his deputy, Alan Manley, and members of the editorial staff (Photograph by Suresh Karadia)

Street", and will soon be sub-editing at the *Financial Times*. "Scratch any of the national's", he goes on "and you'll see *Post-Echo* people. It is the best training ground there is. Look around you at *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*. Stephen Pile, Anthony Holden, Alan Hamilton - they were all Hemel people. I could give you dozens more names."

"The management" doubles remarkably effectively as a four-letter word on the work floor of papers that are going to the wall. Should Thomsons have not seen the straw in the wind earlier? Should it not have known that the Situations Vacant columns might be hit by the fall in recruitment when Hemel lost its new-town status in 1975? Should it not have drawn in its boundaries far earlier and avoided the old regional-paper error of sending a van 40 miles to a village which wants only two copies? Should it not have capitalized more effectively when the *Evening Standard* tightened its perimeter? Above all, should it not have taken the threat of the free papers more seriously?

Free papers have proved very durable

Free papers: another four-letter word. While the regionals have declined, the frees have staged the most spectacular expansion. There are now 580 newspapers in the country being distributed free through front doors, with a total delivery figure of 24,000,000, more than twice the number of paid-for local papers. But that is not the most staggering figure. Between 1978 and 1982 advertising revenue coming to the frees grew almost fourfold, from £35m a year to £136m. In the paid-for sector of the weekly press meanwhile, the revenue rose by just one third, from £150m to £196m.

The truly frightening thing for the conventional local press is that where as paid-for weeklies once had more than four times the present revenue, they will actually be overtaken by their new rivals by the end of 1984 if present trends continue. Although not a weekly the *Post-Echo* proved vulnerable to the competition. Some would trace its decline back to 1978 and the seven-week stoppage of the provincial press after which this evening paper, and probably many others, never fully regained a competitive share of the advertising. It was the *Post-Echo*'s misfortune to find itself in an area with an immense proliferation of free papers.

As at Hemel Hempstead for the present distribution figure and you get a rather despairing "Oooh, dozens". Bruce Series articulates the complaints of many journalists when he says that you hardly ever see a free paper present at court hearings or in the council gallery.

The debate about the place of the free paper is complex and often emotive. The case for the prosecution is, broadly, as follows: the free papers are of indifferent quality; they are

neither willing nor able to give a comprehensive local news coverage; their distribution is erratic, and their arrival cannot be guaranteed; they do not budget for an adequate editorial staff; they are self-debasement because the reader has not expressed the choice to take the publication.

The case for the defence is that the free paper is a proved economic medium for advertisers in all three principal sectors of jobs, houses and cars; it actually represents an improvement in local news awareness because of its greater penetration; it was high time that the entrenched local press was undercut by a competitive medium.

Whatever the pros and cons, the frees have proved remarkably durable, if not as individual titles, then at least as a breed. In the early 1970s it looked as though they were creatures of the boom and would indeed, in the words of a Press Council report, "come and go like leaves in the wind". Any boom will stimulate advertising demand, and businessmen will try to establish extra outlets which can be easily regulated. What was perhaps imperfectly foreseen in the local and regional press is that a recession could bring about much the same effect through the appeal of a cheap medium to people operating constrained advertising budgets.

It is hard to establish the degree to which free papers are thought somehow to be doing something immoral by taking money once used by communities to pay for their local news service. That is surely the darkest of many grey areas.

With disarming candour Alan Manley, deputy editor of the *Post-Echo*, who has been at the paper from the off, agrees it is just possible that journalists overestimated the demand which the reading public would have for their services when the pressure of choice was applied. Indeed, one of his junior colleagues even describes the free *Review* series, a competitor, as "superb".

At 54, Manley regrets the loss of all the fraternal feelings which have built up around the paper. "People say they'll keep in touch and all that, and no doubt they do mean it at the time. But it never actually happens like that. I know that after the last edition I will probably not see any of them again, and that does make me sad because they're a terrific bunch."

From Hemel Hempstead's rather doomy reaches I went in search of a buoyant paid-for weekly and a "good" free one. I found the first in Guildford and the second in Oxford.

At the *Surrey Advertiser* the column inches in the sit/sav section were 35 per cent up in August over the same month, last year, and in September had more than doubled. Job relocations, the presence of two new Tesco's, the Blackwater development and Goldsworth Park in Woking seem to have helped to offset the effects of a national recession.

Walking down the cobbled hill of the town centre, from where the brow of the down edges above the rooftops, it seems a million miles from the new-town belt. And looking at the broad and comfortable acres of the *Surrey* gallery.

moreover...
Miles Kington

So that's where you are

Where were you when you heard the news of President Kennedy's assassination? We asked the few remaining people who have not been asked already.

Bruce Dennis (TV producer): "I can remember to this very day, I was sitting at a table in the canteen at TV Centre when somebody rushed in and said 'Kennedy's been killed!' We all looked at each other with the same thought: this is going to make a terrific programme, if we can just get the concept right. The others came up with ideas like, Who killed the President? And is this the end of Camelot? but I saw right away that it was going to make a marvellous *Where were you the day Kennedy was Shot?* feature. Of course I had to wait 10 years to make it, but it was well worth it."

Simeon Welkin (novelist): "I can laugh about it now but Kennedy's death actually led to the break-up of my marriage. When the news came through, I was in my girlfriend's flat in Maida Vale, and when I got home my wife asked me where I had been when I heard about it. Well, we had an open sort of marriage - I told her nothing and she didn't tell me anything - so I said I had been in a meeting with my publisher, Arnold Frangais.

"That would have been all right except that 10 years later some idiot at the BBC put on a programme about where we all were when we heard about Kennedy's death, and who should come on but my publisher, the very same Arnold, revealing that he had been driving through Scotland at the time. That's funny, said my wife I thought you were with him. You've never been to Scotland in your life. A few more questions and out it all came, the girl-friend and everything, and things were never the same again."

Arthur Halford (shepherd): "I've never been much a fan for news and things, except where it concerned sheep, and they never give you news about sheep. I mean, take Lebanon, they've got sheep there but does it ever feature in the news? As far as I'm concerned, that bit in the Bible about Shepherds in the field is the last bit of hard news to come out of the Middle East."

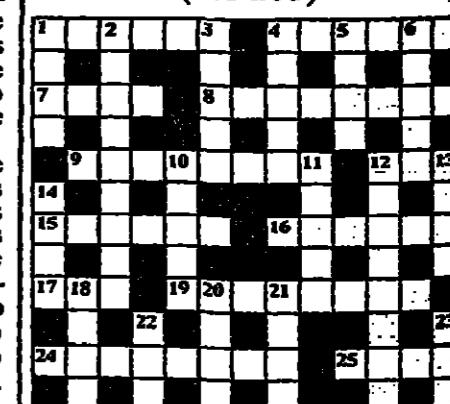
"Anyway, I was out one day in 1973 looking for a couple of ewes when this bloke came running up with a microphone and said, I'm from the BBC, where were you when Kennedy was shot? And I swear to you, that was the first I'd heard about it. I told him, but he didn't believe me. Actually, I didn't even know that Kennedy had been elected, but he never asked me that."

Arnold Frangais (publisher): "I genuinely can't remember where I was when I heard about Kennedy. I normally tell people that I was driving through Scotland, which seems safe enough, but it's not true. I vaguely remember hearing about this book depository in Dallas and being surprised to learn that they read books in Dallas, but that's it. I'm sorry."

Orville Bush (American librarian): "I was in the book depository in Dallas at the time, sorting out some dictionaries for a school. There were a couple of loud bangs in the room next door, so I went to have a look see and there was this guy trying to put something away in a package. Having trouble? I asked him. 'No', he said, 'but they're sure having trouble outside.' I looked out of the window and sure enough there were cars all piled up all over the place, but that's pretty normal in Dallas so I didn't think twice about it. Later, I put one and two together, but it was a bit late by then so I've always kept quiet."

Amanda Welkin (housewife): "I was with Arnold Frangais, the publisher, at the time. We were having an affair - in fact, it was really only because of me that he published my husband's novels, which nobody ever bought. When I got home, my husband said he had been with Arnold Frangais at the time and it was then I began to suspect he might be lying to me about things. I think I would have told him just to see the expression on his face."

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 203)



ACROSS

- 1 Canist (6)
- 4 Diplodid car (6)
- 5 Claw (4)
- 8 Guillotine carts (8)
- 9 Confused mixture (8)
- 12 Stabilize (3)
- 15 Quarter sheet (6)
- 16 Do a favour (6)
- 17 At the stem (3)
- 19 Step-angled canon (8)
- 21 Early flower (8)
- 25 Below knee skirt (4)
- 26 Expression of gratitude (6)
- 27 Large soup dish (6)

DOWN

- 1 Move swiftly (4)
- 2 Self-syphoned (3,6)
- 3 Red Indian symbol (5)
- 4 Door frame sides (5)
- 5 Frolic (4)
- 6 Throb (5)
- 10 Small animal cage (5)
- 11 Usual practice (5)
- 12 Television peak hour (5,4)
- 13 Clarified butter (4)
- 14 Water (4)
- 15 Seed-eating songbird (5)
- 20 Iris (5)
- 21 Insert (5)
- 22 Long-necked bird (4)
- 23 Indication (4)

SOLUTION TO No 202

ACROSS: 1 Splash 5 Kempt 8 Lolly 9 Glimpses

11 Fluently 13 Plug 15 Racentour 16 Army

19 Offshoot 22 A priory 23 Juicy 24 Team

25 Gambit 2 Pilaus 3 Any 4 Highland fling 5 Kew

6 Popular 7 Bluff 18 Ergo 12 Nice 14 Lias

15 Remorse 16 Data 17 Say 20 Oribi 21 North

23 Jam

TOMORROW

Profile of Sonny Ramphal Secretary general of the Commonwealth

مكتبة الأصل

WEDNESDAY PAGE

DIARY OF A JOB HUNTER

In which Sarah Foot, Exeter University 1980-83, BA 2:1 History, armed with imperfect typing skills, attempts to find a job

I made my first assault on an electric typewriter last week. It is an experience which can only be likened to one's first driving lesson. My typewriter, although a little on the slow side, behaves as I command - there is no question of who is in control. Electric typewriters acknowledge no such authority - they type for themselves. Unfortunately, it was to my acute embarrassment that I only made this discovery when financial necessity compelled me to approach a temping agency to market my typing "skills" (alas, inverted commas are now called for). With 32 words per minute and so many errors that the fault could not possibly have lain with my spelling ability, they were not interested. Although I have become hardened to the veritable barrage of assaults lately directed at my morale and confidence, this proved a real blow. When friends who have been to every part of the world before they begin their careers asked what I had done this summer, I had justified myself in explaining how I had saved both time and money in teaching myself to type.

That I had clearly not met with every success in this endeavour presented me with the dilemma of what on earth I was going to do now. Temporarily, at least, my problem was alleviated in a manner which would have prompted a knowing smile from the careers analyst who recommended I always carried my c.v. to cocktail parties. I will explain.

First, I suppose I ought to say that I was not really at a cocktail party, nor indeed in the capacity generally assumed by those who attend cocktail parties (a neighbour was celebrating her ninetieth birthday with a big family party, and I had been asked to help with the washing-up).

Whilst immersed in teacups I met

on this score, together with the unlikelihood of my being successful with the puzzles set to test aspiring civil servants, my answer to the problems of how the Government should deal with the implications of a 10°C rise in temperature over the next 20 years, or the virtue of marketing a machine enabling man to fly with the power of his arms and legs, lacking all credibility - compelled me to reassess my secretarial skills. I therefore marched round innumerable employment agencies.

"What could you offer me if I was a secretary? Is there any advantage in being a graduate secretary? Would I be offered more interesting work?" "Not really. They will employ you as you have a bit more confidence or you might be working with graduates. There is some value in having a graduate secretary. If you want to go into advertising, forget any idea of entering as a secretary. They know you will be too pushy."

One agency no longer advertised for "research assistants" and stipulated A-level education with the intention of discouraging graduates. Explaining that I spoke French further undermined any ambitions I once held. "Everybody speaks French."

In asking how difficult it was to leave the shorthand notebook behind and climb the ladder of success I was fully aware that I was inviting a hornsey on how it depended on my motivation, how hard I worked, how efficient I was, and so on. But after I had dutifully listened some did elaborate.

"As a PA you are a surrogate wife... You will always be in second place, buying the boss's socks presents for his family. If you are a good secretary they won't let you go. But what's the alternative? An employed secretary than an unemployed graduate."

With this depressing advice I

made my next stop an agency directed at graduates, where I was unwittingly ushered into a group interview on media sales. (The agency's graduate orientation no doubt explained why instead of waiting with the usual selection of *Harper's Queen* and *Honey*, we all had to display an interest in *The Economist*.) Unfortunately, at the agency opposite, the gentleman who interviewed me felt that I would not be a success in media sales - I was not aggressive enough. Somewhat alarmed that my interview technique was lacking, I asked whether I should be more aggressive: "No, interview conversation should be akin to that of a dinner party."

Thinking of an interviewer who I had been quite genuine when he had said how much he had enjoyed our talk, how he had had a highly entertaining half-hour, but who had then rejected me, I suggested this might be a little flippant. "Well, think of one of your parents' dinner parties."

It was this incident which sparked off the story of *Those Glory, Glory Days*, a highly autobiographical account of her gang of four and their Spur's worship. Film maker David Puttnam just happens to be a Spur's supporter, and he just happened to hear this story, hence tomorrow night's film on Channel 4 which arrives trailing pedigree names, including a cameo role for Danny Blanchflower as himself.

Like anyone who fictionalizes one's own past, she has found the process both stirring and unnerving. "So many threads became tangled together," she says. "Julia in the film is me, though it wasn't until I'd written it that I realized I'd given her nearly my own name. My bedroom, like hers, was a shrine to Spur's. My parents, too, didn't understand my obsession, though they aren't nearly as awful as the parents in the film."

Julie Welch was brought up in Essex. It was at the City of London School that she met her gang, but she lost touch with them after she was moved to a genteel boarding school in Repton and she hasn't seen them since.

She went to Bristol University and studied philosophy. "After trying my hand at some entirely unsuccessful short stories I won a Sunday Telegraph young writers competition by describing the fruited side of university life. This led to absolutely nothing." Finally

it was after my friend had answered and I had failed to discover a slot for my pile of 10 pence that I realized I was in a private bar. On concluding what now became a very hasty call to Leeds I felt that here was an opportunity not to be missed. I went through to study the rehearsal noticeboard, being more than willing to forgo typing and turn to acting. Then Peter Hall emerged.

Wasn't this how the 1930s film stars were discovered - an on-the-spot song and dance routine? Despite my Shakespearean career I was soon from A-level tests, and my one-time starring role in *Twelfth Night*, I was totally unable to think of anything to say.

My complete failure of initiative

Sarah Foot

by having their paper bags printed with elaborate engravings of nature's bounty.

But at least currants, raisins and most dried fruits do not actually go off. They just become harder and drier, unlike nuts which have a far shorter shelf life. In warm kitchens the oil in nuts can turn rancid and ruin the flavour of anything they are used in. Tasting nuts before adding them to recipes is worthwhile precaution. Nuts are freshest and sweetest in early winter, and this week's recipes all feature the new season's nuts.

If stuffed cabbage sounds downright dull, read on because this version is not. The filling of nuts, brown rice and lentils is full of earthy taste and textures and it looks good too. The plump, round, cushions of cabbage, formed by twisting the filled leaves in a square of muslin or napkin, are neat enough to serve as a garnish with roast or casseroled game. With a sour cream and paprika sauce they are a meal in themselves. Allow three or four each as a main course, one or two as a vegetable.

Victorian grocers took pains to alert their customers to the arrival of the new season's fruits

Stuffed cabbage

Serves four to six

12 large and 12 smaller leaves from a hard cabbage

4 tablespoons olive oil

1 medium onion, finely chopped

1 small leek, finely chopped

170 g (6 oz) cooked brown lentils

110 g (4 oz) cooked green lentils

55 g (2 oz) coarsely chopped nuts, cashews or walnuts

THE TIMES COOK



30 g (1 oz) raisins

6 juniper berries, crushed

½ teaspoon caraway seeds

Salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste

For the sauce 30 g (1 oz) butter or olive oil

1 large onion, finely chopped

170 g (6 oz) cooked brown lentils

110 g (4 oz) cooked green lentils

55 g (2 oz) coarsely chopped nuts, cashews or walnuts

1 tablespoon chopped fresh dill, or 150 ml (¼ pint) soured cream

Salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste

Blanch the cabbage leaves in boiling water for two minutes, then drain them and pat them dry. Remove the central rib with a Y-shaped cut towards the centre of each leaf.

Heat the oil and fry the

pecan nuts have a sweeter taste than walnuts, which they resemble, and are the basis of

chopped onion and leek until they are tender and just beginning to brown. Remove the pan from the heat and stir in the rice, lentils, nuts, raisins, juniper berries, caraway seeds, salt and pepper. Mix them thoroughly.

Lay a large cabbage leaf, curly edge up, on a square of dampened muslin or a napkin which measures about 30 cm/12 in square. Put a smaller leaf the same way up in the centre of it. Place a heaped tablespoon of stuffing in the middle and fold the leaves loosely over it. Gather up the corners of the cloth and twist the cabbage in it to squeeze it into a neat ball. Fill the remaining leaves the same way.

Arrange the balls of stuffed cabbage in a steamer over boiling water and steam them, covered, for 30 minutes.

Make the sauce while the cabbage is cooking. Heat the butter or oil in a saucepan and add the onion. Cook it on a low heat until it is tender without allowing it to brown. Take the pan off the heat and stir in the paprika followed by the tomato and dill. Return the sauce to the stove and simmer it for about 15 minutes.

Stir in the soured cream and season the sauce to taste with salt and freshly ground black pepper. Serve the sauce as it is or, if you prefer it smooth, sieve or process it. Pour the sauce into a heated serving dish and arrange the stuffed cabbage in one layer over it.

Heat the oil and fry the

pecan nuts have a sweeter taste than walnuts, which they resemble, and are the basis of

that classic dish of the American deep south, pecan pie.

Pecan pie Serves eight

225 g (8 oz) shelled pecan nuts

225 g (8 oz) wholewheat pastry flour

110g (4 oz) butter, chilled

1 egg yolk

About 6 tablespoons iced water

3 large eggs

175ml (6 ½ oz) golden syrup, or light corn syrup

170g (6 oz) light brown sugar

Vanilla essence, optional

Spread the pecans on a baking sheet and toast them in a preheated moderate oven (160°C/325°F, gas mark 3) for 10 minutes, then allow to cool.

To make the pastry, sift the flour into a bowl and rub in the butter. Mix to a firm dough with the egg yolk and water. Form the pastry into a ball and chill it, covered, for 30 minutes before rolling it out thinly on a floured surface. Use the pastry to line a loose-bottomed tart tin of 25 cm (10 in) diameter. Scatter the nuts over the pastry.

Mix the eggs, syrup and sugar lightly together, adding vanilla essence as you like it, and pour the mixture into the tin. Let it stand until the nuts rise to the surface, then bake the pie in a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for about 45 minutes, or until the filling is set.

Cool the pie before turning it out and serve it warm or cold with unsweetened whipped cream or crème fraîche.

Shona Crawford Poole

Photograph: Nelly Clark

TALKBACK

Easing the anguish

Last Wednesday, Esther Rantzen argued that it was time hospitals allowed parents properly to mourn stillborn children.

From Mrs Kate Saffin, 31 Selwood Road, Abingdon, Oxfordshire

Thank you for the article by Esther Rantzen highlighting the anguish of parents whose baby is born dead. Members of the Health Visitors Association have been pressing the Registrar General for some time to provide the opportunity for such parents to record their child's name.

It seems very high handed to insist, in the face of parental and professional opposition, that this would "distress" the parents. Most would welcome anything, however small, that helps to give substance to the life that never was.

From Mrs Elizabeth Hill, Ward 7, Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Scienches Road, Edinburgh

Esther Rantzen's *The Lost Babies* on BBC 1 coupled with her article gives a very biased and ill-researched account of how parents are treated.

I am attached to a specialist baby unit where physically and mentally handicapped, as well as grossly deformed babies have just been born. Every encouragement is given to parents to remain with their baby throughout the period of its dying and afterwards. If the mother's unit is full, alternative accommodation is found. Doctors and nurses spend many hours explaining the medical condition and what is happening throughout.

As a full-time counsellor I often just sit in silence, hold hands with the mother, cuddle the baby and cry with the parents. The practical matters such as arranging a christening, funeral plans and having photographs taken are all very sensitively handled. It is not only the trauma of death, but often, preparing parents for the future when a grossly handicapped baby may survive for many years.

From Mrs Sylvia C. Glen, 2 Goffhill Drive, Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire was extremely interested in your feature "Devalued Death". Our first child was stillborn in 1951. Not only was his death devalued, but it was considered a total non-event by all concerned. I was, in fact, so confused by anaesthetics that I did not realize that I had given birth to a baby at all.

It was only after three weeks that I dared to clamber down from my bed and found the medical card attached to the bottom board. I read that on June 26 I had given birth to a normal baby and his weight, height, colour of hair etc. were stated. I was utterly flabbergasted. That evening I asked what had happened to him and was told that "it" had been taken away by the undertakers and to think no more of the matter.

I still do think about him.

From the Bishop of Bedford, the Right Reverend David J. Farmborough.

In her valuable article, Esther Rantzen emphasizes the necessity for a parent to recognize a still-born child as "a real baby, my baby". The point is powerfully illustrated in the recent biography of Hensley Henson (Owen Chadwick (Oxford University Press, 1983) when he quotes Henson's diary for January 1905: "About Sam the doctor came to my door to say that the end had been reached. Ella was well, and the child was born dead... I looked at the dead boy; he is fashioned completely, and fairly proportioned though small; his tiny face had a care-stricken and sorrowful look which sufficiently confessed its father. It is no 'still-born infant' that I mourn, but my own son".

Eight years ago Henson understood a truth which we need to learn afresh and apply in our procedures as doctors, nurses or parish priests.

From the Reverend Andrew Dow, Vicar, St Paul's, London.

In the light of Esther Rantzen's comments that all deaths, including still births, must be recognized, mourned and accepted, it is worth pointing out that the new Church of England Prayer Book - the Alternative Service Book 1980 - contains a short service headed: "Prayers after the birth of a still born child, and the death of a newly born child."

TAPESTRY OFFER

FROM: THE COUNTRY NEEDLEWOMAN (A. & B. DAVIS)

24 CASTLE ST, KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, KT1 1SE.

"POPPIES"



A charming tapestry suitable for a cushion cover, chair seat or wall-hanging. Colour printed on double thread cotton canvas approx. 20" x 20". The design is worked with 7 shades of reds. Another "Poppy" design in red, pink, greens, browns etc. The border is 1" wide. Size of finished size - 14" x 14" or 17" x 17". Simple half cross stitch is used and the kit comes complete with all wool, needles, sticks and instructions. Keenly priced at £12.95 or £13.95 to include post and packing.

To The Country Needlwoman, 24 Castle St., Kingston-upon-Thames, KT1 1SE.

Please send..... Poppy Kit(s) 14" square at £12.95 each

..... Poppy Kit(s) 17" square at £13.95 each

I enclose cheque/Postal Order made out to The Country Needlwoman for £.....

NAME (PLEASE PRINT): _____

Address: _____

Post Code: _____

Please allow 28 days for delivery. Money back if returned unopened in 14 days.



Design Centre selected storage cubes to wardrobes, wall shelving and treatises - for home/business. Mail-order catalogue (or visit us) CubeStore 58 Pembroke Rd W8 01-994 6016 (also Slik & Nottis)

THE ARTS

Geoffrey Hutchings (right), having clowned his way through Shakespeare, returns to the West End in *Poppy*, en route for Broadway: interview by Sheridan Morley

A market cornered in jest

In 1963, at the age of 24, Geoffrey Hutchings made his West End debut in a musical called *No Strings*, for which he was cast as a leading *Vogue* photographer in Paris, a part he played (thought the critic from *Harper's and Queen*) "more like a singer from the *East Wallasey Gazette*". Mr Hutchings has not subscribed to *Harper's and Queen* since, but he is now about to make his second appearance in the West End, and it is once again in a musical - *Poppy*, which is currently previewing at the Adelphi, where it officially opens next Tuesday, one of five major musicals to open in London this month.

Mind you, he has not been exactly idle in the meantime: 15 of the intervening 20 years Hutchings has spent with the Royal Shakespeare Company, working his way through the Stratford ranks until reaching one climactic season there in 1981 when he made virtually a clean sweep of the major Shakespearean clowns.

Having thus cornered the market, it was then not altogether surprising that he was cast as the Dame in Peter Nichols's *Poppy*, a pantomime (according to its author) or a musical (according to many of its participants) which was the first new RSC production to venture on to the Barbican stage. That Terry Hands production, much recast and somewhat rewritten, is now Broadway-bound by way of the Adelphi, where it begins to get itself back into the old red-velvet proscenium setting for which - rather than the vast open modern spaces of the Barbican - it was originally conceived.

Hutchings is the only principal survivor of the original casting, and under his name on the posters it is rightly noted that he as well as the show won 1982 awards from the Society of West End Theatre, with many of the original cast now tied up elsewhere.

Alfred Marks is in for Bernard Lloyd, David Firth for

Stephen Moore and Antonia Ellis for Geraldine Gardner. There are also a new set, using back-projected slides in place of some of the more cumbersome three-dimensional tricks, three new numbers and a lot of new choreography. Even so, as Hutchings is the first to admit, this is not the easiest of RSC transfers:

"We're not transferring in the

arrogance or confidence that we have an unquestioned hit that simply has to be done over again; a lot has to be rethought in the light of what we learnt at the Barbican, and you have to remember that originally the show was perhaps not helped by the demands of the Barbican stage, nor by the fact that it had to be cast from within the company at the end of an already long and tiring season, nor by the realization that the RSC that year had another whole Christmas holiday show, *Peter Pan*, waiting to go in. If we'd been able to put the time and undivided energy into *Poppy* that say, a National company was able to put into *Guys and Dolls*, I think a lot of the early problems might have been overcome."

Nichols in *Poppy* uses the framework of Victorian pantomime for a bitter study of British optimism in China a century ago. Like Sondheim's *Pacific Overtures* (a remarkably similar use of traditional theatre forms to tell a political story) *Poppy* soon acquired some utter and total devotees and a few harsher verdicts as well; but even its detractors were in no doubt that it deserved a life rather longer than the 48 performances to which it was confined by the original Barbican repertoire scheduling, and a team of American producers have now shown the confidence to sign up a company for (if all goes well) a total of 60 weeks first in London and then in New York. For Hutchings, this will be a rapid return to Broadway.

"I was out there in the *All's Well* company earlier this year, and a

terrifying experience that turned out to be. The management only ever managed to sell it to a limited number of RSC devotees in New York, and once we'd used them up there were a lot of empty seats. So we took to the streets with banners, which I'm afraid I found deeply embarrassing; that kind of thing may be all right for students at the Edinburgh Festival but you feel a right fool doing it in Times Square.

Coming from 15 years in the relative shelter of Stratford long-term contracts, Hutchings found the commercial life on Broadway something of an eye-opener. The only son of a local-government employee in Dorset, he had grown up deep in Hardy country with a grandfather who was a member of the amateur Hardy Players:

"That was our only connexion with the theatre, and I always meant to be a teacher. But a lot of French girls used to come and stay with us to perfect their English, so I got into Birmingham University on a French course and then I got a lectureship at Montpelier and in the middle of that suddenly realized that I really wanted to be an actor. John Russell Brown and Terry Hands and Peter James had all been at Birmingham in my time, and I suppose that was when it all started, in the student theatre group: we won a few awards at the NUS drama festivals and when I came back from Montpelier I auditioned for RADA and got a place in the year of Tony Hopkins and Simon Ward."

"From there I got straight into *No Strings*, which wasn't really about acting at all: they wheeled you out for the big numbers, like a sort of pit pony, and then put you back in the dressing-room until the next time they wanted the stage full of people. The worst thing was that during the run I got the chance to be in *Peter Hall's War of the Roses* and they wouldn't release me, so there I was in a load of old musical rubbish when I could have been learning my trade."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"After *No Strings*, Hutchings went

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished up fervently trying to get into the RSC again: "I'd given myself five years to get something decent or leave the business, and I always knew I was a juvenile lead - I knew I was the kind of actor who'd get good work at fifty if I could just hang on. I auditioned three more times at Stratford, and the third time they took me in."

"The company is very loyal and

very caring, and, although they try to typecast you, if you go on telling them

into a lot of local reps, toured for a while with a company whose slogan was "See the Stars of Tomorrow Today" - though not too many did - and finished

Certificate of appropriate alternative development

Grampian Regional Council and Others v Secretary of State for Scotland and Others
Before Lord Fraser, Tallybenton, Lord Keith of Kinloch, Lord Scarman, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Templeman
[Speeches delivered November 10]

In granting a certificate of appropriate alternative development of land proposed to be acquired by an authority possessing compulsory purchase powers under section 25 of the Land Compensation (Scotland) Act 1963, the local planning authority, or the secretary of state, may ignore not only the immediate event bringing section 25 into operation (in the present case the authority's written offer to purchase the land) but also the underlying requirement that the site should be devoted to a public purpose.

The relevant date for decision on an application for a certificate is the date of the offer to purchase, notice to treat, etc, not that of the acquisition compulsorily.

The House of Lords dismissed appeals by the Grampian Regional Council, the education authority, and the Gordon District Council, the local planning authority, from a majority decision of the Court of Session (Lord Dunpask and Lord McDonald, Lord Justice and dissenting) on January 28, 1983 affording a decision of the first respondent, the Secretary of State for Scotland.

Section 25 of the 1963 Act (as amended by the Community Land Act 1975) provides:

"(3) An application for a certificate under this section - (a) shall state whether or not there are, in the opinion of the applicant, any classes of development which, either immediately or at a future time, would be appropriate for the land in question if it were not proposed to be acquired by any authority possessing compulsory purchase powers and, if so, shall specify the classes of development and the times at which they would be so appropriate...

"(4) Where an application is made to the planning authority for a certificate under this section in respect of an interest in land, the planning authority shall... issue to the applicant a certificate stating that, in the opinion of the planning authority in respect of the land in question, either (a) planning permission for development of one or more classes specified in the certificate (whether specified in the application or not) would have been granted if a "negative certificate"; or (b) planning permission would not have been granted for any development other than the development (if any) which is proposed to be carried out by the authority by whom the interest is proposed to be acquired [a "negative certificate"]..."

The relevant provisions of the 1963 Act and the Land Compensation Act 1961 are similar.

Mr J. A. Cameron, QC and Mr A.

F. Rodger for the appellants; Mr M. S. R. Bruce, QC and Mr A. C. Henry for the secretary of state; Mr Kirkwood, QC and Mr A. M. Phillips (all of the Scottish Bar) for the second respondents, the landowners, Asdale Land and Property Co Ltd.

[Speeches delivered November 10]

LORD BRIDGE said that the education authority had acquired from the landowners sites for a primary and a secondary school in a newly developed suburb of Aberdeen called Westhill on terms and conditions which, while writing to the education authority on December 15, 1976, and January 17, 1977, respectively. The general Westhill development had not been carried out pursuant to formal provisions of the development plan, but had been approved by the secretary of state as a departure from the plan. The agreements had been made by the education authority's written offer to purchase the landowners to whom the same terms and conditions, fixed as at the date of the respective offers, as if the land had been acquired compulsorily.

On July 28, 1978, the landowners had applied to the planning authority pursuant to section 25 of the 1963 Act for certificates of appropriate alternative development. Parallel applications by the education authority gave rise to a second issue as to what could for present purposes be ignored.

The planning authority had issued certificates to the landowners stating that, in their opinion, planning permission would not have been granted for any development other than that proposed to be carried out by the education authority.

Appeal by the landowners, the secretary of state had certified that planning permission would have been granted in respect of the primary school site for residential development and in respect of the secondary school site for residential development other than that proposed to be carried out by the education authority.

The sole purpose of the certificate application was to provide a basis for determining the compensation value, if any, to be taken into account in assessing the compensation payable on compulsory acquisition. It was difficult to envisage a situation in practice in which the Lands Tribunal, when assessing compensation, could be persuaded to act on a contrary opinion to that certified by the planning authority or the secretary of state on appeal.

It had always been envisaged that the substantial new urban community of Westhill would need to be served by schools provided by the education authority, and the two schools sites, the subject of the appeal, had been earmarked to meet that need.

The appellants contended that the only circumstance that the planning authority, or the secretary of state on appeal, was required to ignore in answering the hypothetical question raised by an application under section 25 would lead to the issue of a negative certificate in every case.

Counsel for the appellants,

recognizing that that conclusion would be fatal to his argument, had sought to avoid it by contending that the applicant for a positive certificate could succeed if, but only

if, he could show that, at the date of his application, there had been one or more alternative sites available which could easily, with or perhaps better have been used to meet the public need for which his own land had been proposed to be acquired.

His Lordship unhesitatingly rejected that contention. An application for a certificate of appropriate alternative development presupposes that the land to which it relates will in fact to be acquired by an authority possessing compulsory purchase powers, and a certificate issued would only be of significance if the acquisition proceeded to completion.

If it were right to confine attention to section 25(3) and (4) and section 30(2) alone, that literalistic argument might have some appeal. If, however, one considered the wider statutory context and the function of certificates of appropriate alternative development in the scheme of the Act as a whole, it became clear that the argument was untenable.

First, it flew in the face of section 16 of the Act, which provided:

"No account shall be taken [in assessing compensation] of any depreciation of the value of the relevant interest which is attributable to the fact that... an indication has been given that the relevant land is, or is likely, to be acquired by an authority possessing compulsory purchase powers..."

Second, if (see section 25 (7)) the planning authority had issued certificates to the landowners stating that, in their opinion, planning permission would not have been granted for any development other than that proposed to be carried out by the education authority.

The planning authority had issued certificates to the landowners stating that, in their opinion, planning permission would not have been granted for any development other than that proposed to be carried out by the education authority.

Again, consideration of the scheme of the Act showed the argument to be fallacious. The purpose of the certificate was solely as an aid to the assessment of compensation. Unless it was effective to indicate what planning permission would have been granted at or before the date when compensation was to be assessed or at some future time specified in the application, it would not serve that purpose effectively.

In agreement with Lord Dunpask, his Lordship considered that the point led to a nonsensical result.

Lord Fraser, Lord Keith, Lord Scarman and Lord Templeman agreed.

Solicitors: Martin & Co, Parliamentary Agents, for Shepherd & Wedderburn, WS Edinburgh; Treasury Solicitor for Solicitor Secretary of State for Scotland; Simmonds & Simmonds for A. C. Bennett & Fairweather, WS Edinburgh and Stornoway, Cruden & Simpson, Aberdeen.

Correction

In *Dwyer v Rodrick and Others* (The Times November 12) junior counsel for the defendants was Mr Allan Duckworth, not Mr Arthur Duckworth.

that formula in section 30(2). If that was right, it meant that the relevant date in relation to which the site could easily be used was the date of the education authority's offer to purchase, which was also the date for the assessment of compensation.

Having concluded that the availability of alternative school sites was irrelevant, the point as to date was entirely academic, since the appellants were unable to suggest that the land could be and was used in the dates of the offers to purchase and the date of the application for certificates. However, since the point had been argued, it was right to express an opinion about it.

The words "either immediately or at a future time" had been introduced into section 25(3a) by the Community Land Act 1973. It seemed to have been suggested to the Court of Session that they had been inserted to give the appellants a conceivable relevance in determining the fair basis of compensation that the acquiring authority ought to pay to the owner of site A.

As his Lordship understood the decision of the Court of Session in *Bell v Lord Advocate* (1968 SC 14) he agreed with it and could find nothing in it to assist the appellants. Nor did he think that the judgment of Justice Griffith in *Severnside Development Corporation v Secretary of State for the Environment* (unreported, December 19, 1979) lent any support to the proposition that the educational requirement in itself could afford a ground for the issue of a negative certificate. If it did, he must, to that extent, disagree with it.

Nor did the decision of the House of Lords in *Devonhill Investments Ltd v Margate Corporation* (1970) 3 All ER 864, that the strength of the prospect of a by-pass being provided elsewhere than on the claimant's land fell to be decided as a matter of evidence and could not be founded on any assumption, seem to his Lordship to be of the least help to the appellants, or, indeed, to be relevant to any issue arising in the appeal.

The conclusions that his Lordship had expressed were sufficient to dispose of the appeal, but the appellants had sought to raise a further question as to what the relevant date by reference to which section 25 should be construed on which permission for the certified development, if the certificate did not specify a future time, would be assumed to have been granted under section 23(5). Their submission was that the relevant date was the date of the application under section 25.

The secretary of state and the majority of the Court of Session had held that it was the date when the land was first "proposed to be acquired by an authority possessing compulsory purchase powers" in accordance with the definition of

Use of confidential information

Faccenda Chicken Ltd v Fowler Fowler v Faccenda Chicken Ltd Before Mr Justice Goulding Judgment delivered November 8

In giving judgment against the plaintiff company in the Chancery Division action against 10 defendants concerning the use and disclosure of confidential material which appeared in the plaintiff company's business, the court reviewed the law as to confidential information in so far as it concerned cases of breach of contract by the defendants.

Mr John Trench and Mr William Hunter for the plaintiff company, Mr Peter Crawford, QC and Mrs James Gibbons for the defendants.

Mr Justice GOULDING said

that the plaintiff company carried on the business of breeding, rearing, slaughtering, preparing and selling chickens. Of the 10 defendants nine were formerly in the employ of the Faccenda company but subsequently became employed by the tenth defendant, Fowler Quality Poultry Products Ltd.

Mr Fowler, the first defendant, was in 1973 engaged by the company as its sales manager. He built up a van sales operation, whereby itinerant refrigerated vehicles would daily offer fresh chickens to retailers and catering establishments. There were 10 refrigerated vehicles.

Each of the van salesmen knew the names and addresses of the customers, their usual requirements, the route and timing of deliveries, and the names of which customers regularly purchased. The last factor was important because the company quoted different prices to different customers buying similar goods, depending on their individual circumstances.

That sales information became the subject matter of the company's action in the Chancery Division and of a counterclaim in the Queen's Bench Division, the company alleging that the sales information was confidential and was being used by the defendants.

In 1980 Mr Fowler resigned from the company and after the end of March 1981 he set up a new business of selling fresh chickens from refrigerated vehicles.

Several of the Faccenda company's van salesmen, their supervisor and two of the office staff entered the employment of the Fowler company. All were made defendants in the Faccenda company's Chancery action.

Mr Fowler's refrigerated vehicles operated in some of the sectors visited by those of the Faccenda company and the two companies served the same type of customer. There was direct competition and there was no doubt that Mr Fowler intended to compete with the Faccenda company, and also with other traders, from the outset.

None of the defendants had been subject to any express agreement restrictive of his or her activities after leaving the Faccenda company.

In assessing damages in a personal injury action, Judge David Smart, QC, sitting as a High Court judge in the Queen's Bench Division on November 8, rejected a submission by counsel for the defendants that the plaintiff who had given evidence had half the invalidity and industrial disablement benefits received for five years after his accident, in accordance with section 2(1) of the Law Reform (Personal Injuries) Act 1948, should in addition give credit

for breach of contract. But when he was no longer in the same service, the defendant was entitled to sue his old skill and knowledge for his benefit in competition with his former master and, in spite of words used in *obiter* by Mr Justice Bennett in *United Indigo Chemical Co v Robinson* (49 RPC 178, 187), there was no established distinction between the use of such information where its possessors acted as a principal and where he entered the employment of a new master, even though the latter case involved disclosure and not mere personal use of the information.

If an employer wanted to protect information of that kind, he could do so by express stipulation, restraining the servant from competing with him, within reasonable limits of time and space, after the termination of his employment.

Third, there were specific trade secrets so confidential that, even though they might necessarily have been learned by heart and even though the servant might have left the service, they could not lawfully be used for anyone's benefit but the master's.

In his Lordship's judgment, the sales information relied on by the Faccenda company in the Chancery action fell into the second class and could not be protected in the absence of an express restrictive stipulation.

The defendants being free to compete with the Faccenda company and to solicit its customers, it was impossible to say they must not use their own knowledge of the whereabouts and requirements of those customers, the prices they had been paying and the terms by which they had conveniently traded.

Evidence given in cross-examination confirmed the court's view that the Faccenda company was inviting the court to strain the proper limits of the law regarding abuse of confidential information in order to make good its own omission to impose restrictive stipulations on those who served it.

The Chancery action therefore failed and would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Sharpe Pritchard & Co for Shoosmiths and Harrison, Banbury, Johnson & Gaunt, Banbury.

Credit for benefits

Barnes v Bramley London Borough Council

Assessing damages in a personal injury action, Judge David Smart, QC, sitting as a High Court judge in the Queen's Bench Division on November 8, rejected a submission by counsel for the defendants that the plaintiff should not recover in respect of his accident, more than he had lost by the invalidity and industrial disablement benefits received for five years after his accident, in accordance with section 2(1) of the 1948 Act. Parliament had made specific provision in relation, *inter alia*, to invalidity and industrial disablement benefits and had thus abrogated the common law principle in so far as it related to them.

THE BIG LUGGAGE EATER THAT SWallows LESS OF YOUR MONEY.

The 1984 Volvo 240 DL Estate is built with a ravenous appetite for big loads.

Behind the rear seat alone, you have 40 cubic feet of space. Push the rear seat down, and this becomes a massive area over 6 feet long with 75.3 cubic feet.

It's easy to feed as well.

Twin gas-filled struts make the tailgate safe and effortless to lift. The loading level is only 23 inches, sparing your back when you're loading heavy objects.

And inside, there are no awkward angles or projections.

So large bulky items will go in without a hiccup.

Fully loaded or not, though (and it can take over half a ton) you'll find it handles safely and predictably.

The suspension is designed to cope with variable loads.

The 240 DL Estate has power steering, servo-assisted brakes and a newly-added fifth gear.

Its turning circle of 32 feet 2 inches is 7 inches less than the VW Golf. And its rigid steel safety cage and crumple zones give maximum protection to more fragile cargoes.

Like children.

At this point, bear in mind the prices of the Ford Granada 2.3L Estate (£8642), the Peugeot 505 Family Estate (£8835) and the Mercedes 200T Estate (£9900).

At £8250, the Volvo's appetite for your cash is, if anything, rather restrained.

To: Volvo Customer Information, Lancaster Rd., Cresssex Estate, High Wycombe, Bucks HP12 3PN. Please send me details.

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____ 1984 VOLVO 240 ESTATES. FROM £8250.

THE RANGE OF VOLVO 240 ESTATES STARTS AT £8250. PRICES INCLUDE CAR TAX & VAT DELIVERY & NUMBER PLATES EXTRA. CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. CUSTOMER INFORMATION TELEPHONE: HIGH WYCOME (0494) 33444.

14



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

CYPRUS PUT ASUNDER

"All that is being done today is the confirmation and declaration of an existing reality and the renaming of our State. Summary of the Declaration concerning the establishment of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Article 21.

Objectively speaking, that is quite true. For nine years northern Cyprus has been completely outside the control of the internationally recognised "Cyprus government". For nearly nine years it has been ostensibly self-governing, as the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus", with an elected president and government responsible to an elected assembly. If there were doubts about the genuineness of this self-government - and there were - they related to its dependence on Turkey. Those doubts persist. Although some Turkish Cypriot politicians have argued in the past that a declaration of independence would mean also independence from Turkey, it is far from obvious that that will be its effect. Today, just as much as the day before yesterday, the Turkish Cypriot state depends on Turkish troops for its protection and on Turkish aid for its subsistence.

Even so, there is no doubt that the proclamation of independence is an event of great symbolic and emotional significance. Voted unanimously by the Turkish Cypriot assembly, it was hailed by a cheering crowd and undoubtedly does reflect the desire of the Turkish Cypriot community as a whole to have its separate identity recognized and be treated on an equal footing with the Greeks.

The trouble is that it will inevitably be taken by those same Greeks as a definitive partition of the island, in other words a permanent appropriation by the Turks of that part of the island in which two hundred thousand Greek Cypriots had their homes, consolidating what Greeks persist in seeing as an act of aggression by Turkey against a

small, non-aligned, almost defenceless state.

The proclamation offers "peace and friendship to the Greek Cypriot people", affirms the need for peaceful coexistence between the two peoples in the island, and claims to "facilitate" the establishment of "a new partnership within the framework of a genuine federation". To Greek ears those words will ring very hollow, especially as they follow a long rehearsal of Turkish grievances against the Greek Cypriots (giving an inevitably one-sided version of the island's recent history) and are followed by an appeal to "the Greek Cypriot Administration" to "abandon, once and for all, its illusion of 'Enosis'" - something it has long since done.

Greeks will not be alone in believing that Mr Rauf Denktaş has not, and has never had, the slightest interest in achieving a genuine federation, but has all along been manoeuvring towards the goal of becoming president of an independent state. Many who would concede that the Turkish Cypriot community has just grievances and well-grounded fears would also criticize Mr Denktaş for consistently exploiting those grievances and exacerbating those fears by putting the worst construction on every Greek statement and seeking every possible pretext to stall or to break off negotiations.

It is all too predictable, as Sir Geoffrey Howe said in the Commons yesterday, that Mr Denktaş's action now will provoke the breakdown of the intercommunal talks and the consultations carried out by the UN Secretary-General, who at Mr Denktaş's own suggestion had been trying to arrange a summit meeting between him and President Kyprianou. It will now be very difficult for Mr Kyprianou to meet Mr Denktaş without seeming to recognize the secessionist state.

Britain joined Cyprus yesterday in requesting a closed

IT DEPENDS ON THE RATE OF RETURN

Public sector investment has fallen heavily in the last six years. About that there is no doubt. Gross domestic fixed capital formation by the public sector dropped by 40 per cent between 1976 and 1982 and, although there will be some recovery in 1983, it will certainly not recoup the loss.

The joint seminar held yesterday by *The Times* and Coopers & Lybrand may help to focus discussion on the issues raised by a drop in investment on this scale. The high level of unemployment and unused industrial capacity suggests that the Government might be wise to increase public sector investment in the next few years, even at the expense of its commitment to sound financial policies.

The suggestion must be resisted. The statement "public sector investment is a good thing" is, by itself, empty of genuine analytical content and cannot constitute a proper basis for policy. Public sector investment contains a great variety of projects, schemes and programmes, each of which should be considered on its merits according to the prospective rate of return, just as it would be in the private sector.

It is, indeed, very important to recognize that the sharp decline in public sector capital spending since 1976 was not the result of a single preconceived and well-organized plan. Instead it was the consequence of a number of separate decisions, nearly all of them having a serious rationale in terms of cost and benefit to the nation. Although some of the decisions were determined by political considerations and have a more ideologically controversial element, it would be quite wrong to conclude that the reduction in capital expenditure was in itself a mistake.

Migraine in children

From Professor J. E. Soothill and others

Sir, Lest there be any concern about the ethical propriety of our study of the role of diet in severe childhood migraine (report, November 2) we wish to correct a false impression created by your report in which you wrongly stated that "the same procedure was followed with a group of children not prone to migraine attacks."

Therapeutic diets are potentially harmful, and socially disruptive. It would be quite unjustified and futile to put a group of healthy children on such a diet and we did not do so. Furthermore, the trial design did not modify what we regard as appropriate management of children with severe migraine.

However, we would stress that such demanding and potentially disruptive treatment is applicable only to a child with a distressing malady, and we must be sure that

this area almost continuously since 1976 it is undeniable that the cutbacks were intensified after the election of the Conservative government in 1979. The Conservatives wanted to reduce the number of new council houses being built and to transfer part of the existing stock into private hands. This was a decision of social policy, with the objective of promoting wider property ownership. The rather drastic implications for public sector investment may have been relevant to it, but they were certainly not critical.

Housing may raise political as well as economic issues. Elsewhere the justification for any form of public investment must be that it generates a satisfactory rate of return. The calculation of the rate of return for a project is a specific microeconomic matter. Alleged infrastructural weaknesses and low levels of construction industry activity do not in any way establish a general case for more public investment.

This is not to deny that there are many worthwhile public sector investment possibilities at present. Nor is it to claim that commercial profitability is the only valid criterion for assessing their desirability. It has long been recognised that social costs and benefits may sometimes differ from private costs and benefits and that any sensible government should take account of the divergence when ranking investment proposals.

But the Government must not be diverted from its central objectives - the restoration of a sound currency and a strengthening of incentives by privatization - by a campaign for public sector investment which amounts, in effect, to a new version of the old and discredited case for Keynesian demand stimulus.

From Mr Roland Rudd

Sir, There seems to be some confusion from your correspondents over the issue of Miskito Indian rights in Nicaragua. Could I please set the record straight?

Mr Chambers, in his letter of October 27, states that he was present at a meeting in New York between the International League for Human Rights and a delegation of Miskito Indians. At this meeting he claims that the Miskito Indians gave a well documented report of Sandinista brutality. Nothing could be further from the truth.

I, too, was present at this meeting but, unlike Mr Chambers, I was actually working for the International League for Human Rights at the time. The Miskito Indians did

I have often felt that burglars (after proof of performance) should be allowed to register as such and to receive weekly benefit, provided they abstain. After all, we currently pay a lot of people for not working.

The advantages spring to the eye. Householders would no longer suffer outrage, probably less would have to be paid out than is now lost in property; and the scheme could be privatized from the outset and handed over to the insurance companies to administer.

Burglary would become a respectable non-profession, like those of many recent graduates. The prisons would empty. The only losers would be the makers of bolts and bars.

The time is overdue for the setting up of a National Housebreakers Register.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID LE VAY,
Savage Club,
9 Fitzmaurice Place, W1.
November 14.

Neither does the system result in tenants enjoying greater quantities of fixed capital than owner-occupiers - rather the reverse. Nor does it provide an easy method of entry to farming under today's economic and technical conditions, even if land were available for rent.

To become a tenant farmer on a viable-sized unit requires capital sums beyond the capabilities of most young, able, expensively trained and well qualified people from non-farming families, so that the financial hurdle of entry as a tenant, though potentially lower than as an owner-occupier, is still insurmountable.

Before the full impact of the 1976

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Stress effect and video violence

From Professor Ivor H. Mills

Sir, I should like to reiterate the view that violence in association with sexual pornography should be seen as potentially much more dangerous than non-violent pornography.

Since the demonstration of the production of morphine-like substances in human beings (endorphins and enkephalins) under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee. Unfortunately, in the light of past experience, these actions have a somewhat ritual flavour. In 1964 Britain did act to stop the intercommunal bloodshed, but was not able to restore full constitutional order: the Turkish Cypriots remained outside the main organs of the state, many of them barricading themselves in armed enclaves.

In July 1974, when Archbishop Makarios was overthrown by officers from mainland Greece, Britain consulted, but left it to Turkey to take effective action. Thereafter Britain convened the Geneva conference, but took no effective action to prevent Turkey from converting her intervention into a partition of the island. The Treaty of Guarantee is to all intents and purposes a dead letter, and the possibility of the Security Council taking action to alter the situation seems equally remote. A resolution will probably be passed, but nothing will be done.

Recognition will no doubt be withheld from the new state by all except Turkey and a few Muslim states. That is right because recognition would certainly be seen as an act of betrayal and hostility by the Greeks. In the end the international community will fall back on the familiar and so far unrewarding search for common ground between the two communities. The Greek Cypriots will have to be persuaded to take the Turkish protestations of friendship and desire for a genuine federation at face value. The Turkish Cypriots will have to be persuaded to behave as though they really meant what they said. Until they do, Turkey, as their protector, will find it difficult to get the full-hearted support and co-operation to which, as an ally, she should be entitled.

Recognition will no doubt be withheld from the new state by all except Turkey and a few Muslim states. That is right because recognition would certainly be seen as an act of betrayal and hostility by the Greeks. In the end the international community will fall back on the familiar and so far unrewarding search for common ground between the two communities. The Greek Cypriots will have to be persuaded to take the Turkish protestations of friendship and desire for a genuine federation at face value. The Turkish Cypriots will have to be persuaded to behave as though they really meant what they said. Until they do, Turkey, as their protector, will find it difficult to get the full-hearted support and co-operation to which, as an ally, she should be entitled.

Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR BUTTERWORTH,
Goolden Woodcraft,
Nen Savage,
Cleobury Mortimer,
Kidderminster,
Worcestershire.
November 11.

From Mr Arthur Butterworth

Sir, At the age of 19 I lived for several days in a trench, 15 yards

present gain for an uncertain advantage in the distant future.

Need the UK appear to be slavishly following a US policy which may or may not be appropriate for that country, but is quite wrong for the UK, with its very different interests? Should not the Government now sign the Convention? Then the UK, with its immense maritime experience and with the background of its vital contribution to the drafting of the treaty, can play an active and moderating role in setting up the machinery which will be necessary to bring the new seabed regime into force.

By so doing it will help to bring about a more widely accepted and therefore more certain Law of the Sea.

Yours faithfully,

R. W. TOOKE, President,
General Council of British Shipping,
30-32 St Mary Axe, EC3.
November 2.

From the President of the General Council of British Shipping

Sir, Shipowners have followed with interest the debate in your column on the Law of the Sea Treaty. We have consistently recommended to HM Government that the UK should sign.

So far the Government have decided to follow the US in opposition to a Convention which has been worked on meticulously for many years and which would bring undoubted benefit to the free movement of shipping. This opposition has been in the interests of potential deep seabed miners but, as the Chairman of RTZ says recently, there are good reasons why large-scale mining of nodules will not take place for many years.

Meantime, the greater protection afforded to shipping under the Convention goes by the board. We are therefore denying ourselves

present gain for an uncertain advantage in the distant future.

Need the UK appear to be slavishly following a US policy which may or may not be appropriate for that country, but is quite wrong for the UK, with its very different interests? Should not the Government now sign the Convention? Then the UK, with its immense maritime experience and with the background of its vital contribution to the drafting of the treaty, can play an active and moderating role in setting up the machinery which will be necessary to bring the new seabed regime into force.

By so doing it will help to bring about a more widely accepted and therefore more certain Law of the Sea.

Yours faithfully,

R. W. TOOKE, President,
General Council of British Shipping,
30-32 St Mary Axe, EC3.
November 2.

From Mr M. R. Weale

Sir, Perhaps we should hope that the Government does not put too much effort into controlling Mo, which is mainly the stock of notes and coins in circulation. I would be rather upset if I went to draw money from my bank and they told me they had run out. Or should we all withdraw our cash now before the controls start to bite?

Yours faithfully,

M. R. WEALE,
Department of Applied Economics,
Sidgwick Avenue,
Cambridge.

From Dr Marjorie Jones

Sir, Your leading article of October 28, followed by the letter from the Director of the Press Council (October 31), are welcome signs of recognition of the harmful consequences which can follow publication of the names of third parties mentioned during trials. Before the subject drops out of sight - until the next time - I should be grateful if you would allow me to make three brief points.

1. Court attacks on third parties often go unreported in the press when they are made in magistrate's courts. This is not because of "suppression" (which might be ascribed to fear or favouritism" in the Press Council's phrase, but simply omission, because no newspaper has thought the court, or those cases, worth reporting.

2. Court attacks on third parties are

most likely to be reported when the persons named are themselves newsworthy, and the allegations are of sexual misconduct. Witness the recent naming of a prominent Conservative MP in a rape trial, and the even more memorable naming in Barnstaple magistrates' court in 1976 of a prominent Liberal MP.

3. The creation of what you call "happless violence of open justice" by such selective court reporting was certainly not contemplated by Parliament in 1888 when it enacted the amendment to the law of libel (promoted by the press as a private member's Bill) which grants statutory privilege to the publicising of the names of third parties.

Yours faithfully,

MARJORIE JONES,
7 South View Drive,
Walton on the Naze,
Essex.

From Dr Marjorie Jones

Sir, Your leading article of October 28, followed by the letter from the Director of the Press Council (October 31), are welcome signs of recognition of the harmful consequences which can follow publication of the names of third parties mentioned during trials. Before the subject drops out of sight - until the next time - I should be grateful if you would allow me to make three brief points.

1. Court attacks on third parties often go unreported in the press when they are made in magistrate's courts. This is not because of "suppression" (which might be ascribed to fear or favouritism" in the Press Council's phrase, but simply omission, because no newspaper has thought the court, or those cases, worth reporting.

2. Court attacks on third parties are

most likely to be reported when the persons named are themselves newsworthy, and the allegations are of sexual misconduct. Witness the recent naming of a prominent Conservative MP in a rape trial, and the even more memorable naming in Barnstaple magistrates' court in 1976 of a prominent Liberal MP.

3. The creation of what you call "happless violence of open justice" by such selective court reporting was certainly not contemplated by Parliament in 1888 when it enacted the amendment to the law of libel (promoted by the press as a private member's Bill) which grants statutory privilege to the publicising of the names of third parties.

Yours faithfully,

MARJORIE JONES,
7 South View Drive,
Walton on the Naze,
Essex.

From Mr Philip Giles

Sir, It may be of interest to recall a comment on unilateral action by an ally made by the former President Eisenhower when writing in his autobiography, *Waging the Peace* (p. 52) of British and French action against Egypt in 1956:

... our relations with our two closest allies showed signs of strain ... they continued to drum on the argument that since we were allies in Europe we were bound to "stand by" them in any situation they might encounter or create anywhere on the globe. While as far as I was concerned, in this case at least, a matter of practicality, this was so, it could not apply in every conceivable circumstance. In the instant case, much as we valued our friendship with France and much as I desired solidarity with our principal allies, we could not encourage the unjustified domination of a small nation by foreign arms.

It is reported from Washington

that many Americans feel disappointed by British and European reactions to the invasion of Grenada. This is surely a case where, in the sense described by the former Republican President, we may agree to differ without our main friendship being impaired?

Yours faithfully,

PHILIP GILES,
8 Rosebery Avenue,
New Malden,
Surrey.

From Mr Stanley J. Lerner

Sir, In view of the inflationary effect on house prices and the resultant consequence that many young couples can only afford very old properties, would it not be possible for the Building Societies' Association, the various bodies of estate agents and the Law Society to insist that any person wishing to sell his property must produce to any prospective purchaser an independent survey report on their house, the cost of which should be added to the selling price?

This, I would suggest, would prevent the often very costly procedure of incurring legal and legal costs only to find that deficiencies in the property are such that the cost of remedying them often makes the house too expensive for the purchaser to buy.

Landlords, aware of the financial difficulties of small-scale farming, could be expected to restructure their estates by reallocating the land of small farms towards existing larger farmers of proven ability. But to attempt to conduct a discussion involving agricultural land in substantiated statements, especially those based on economic concepts, is to see enthusiasm shrink faster than the tenancy system itself.

Yours faithfully,

N. B. HILL,
Agricultural Economics Unit,
School of Rural Economics and
Related Studies,
Wye College,
University of London,
Near Ashford,
Kent.

It is reported from Washington

that many Americans feel disappointed by British and European reactions to the invasion of Grenada. This is surely a case where, in the sense described by the former Republican President, we may agree to differ without our main friendship being impaired?</

United Arab Emirates

The oil bonanza of the 1970s brought undreamed of wealth to the seven small desert sheikhdoms. It dramatically changed the lives of the people. But today a more cautious mood prevails in this Gulf federation, as John Witherow reports.

On the outskirts of Dubai, in the middle of a roundabout there once flickered the Eternal Flame. The impressive arch built to house the torch is a symbol of the Emirates' prosperity; a tribute to the hydrocarbons which have transformed Dubai from a Gulf entrepot, awash with dhows and busy little water-taxis, into a gleaming city.

The only problem now is that the Eternal Flame is out. With more than a hint of irony it has fallen victim to energy conservation in a federation of emirates ranked as the world's sixth largest oil producer.

The dosing of the flame is merely one of the signals in the United Arab Emirates that a new mood prevails. It hints at an air of retrenchment and a sense of uncertainty about the future.

Along with other Gulf oil producers the UAE is coming to terms with declining revenues and budget deficits, serving as a reminder that however rich its resources beneath the earth, it is a small nation dependent on world markets and sited in a region torn by conflict.

The latter has been brought home sharply with the heightening of tension in the Gulf as a result of Iraq's threat to cut Iran's oil supplies.

Iran's counter-threat to block the Strait of Hormuz and thus effectively sever 20 per cent of the non-communist world's oil supplies has sent a tremor through the six states of The Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC).

While conscious that many of the threats are merely rhetoric, the oil-producing states have had to admit that the unpredictability of the Iranian regime could lead to such drastic action and that there is very little they could do about it. In effect they would have to rely on the United States, which has a large task force in the area to clear the channel.

Such outside interference would not be welcome in the Gulf, and it has played a part in promoting the unity of the GCC, made up of Saudi Arabia,

the UAE, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman and Qatar. Its recent military parade in Abu Dhabi, codenamed Peninsular Shield, was the first tentative step towards forming a force capable of providing a counterweight to Iran and Iraq.

The UAE, however, is fully aware of its vulnerability, and like other Gulf states sits on the edge of the war like an audience at an avant-garde play, fearful of being haulled on to the stage.

It is in this part which has led to a complex relationship with Iran and Iraq. Like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, the Emirates give financial support to the Iraqi war effort (the UAE's donations are said to amount to about £560m a year). But unlike their Arab allies the Emirates have maintained good relations with Iran. The Iranian Foreign Minister, Dr Ali Akbar Velayati, recently visited Abu Dhabi, and the UAE has refused to offer sanctuary to Iranian political refugees.

The important re-export trade between Dubai and

Sheikh Zayed: a move to open Iraq's pipeline.

Bandar Abbas, across The Gulf, which includes everything from Toyota trucks to fruit machines piled high on dhows, helps to cement these links. All this is sufficient to prevent a deterioration in relations, despite a recent initiative by Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nahayan, President of the UAE and ruler of Abu Dhabi, to open Iraq's vital pipeline through Syria and thus provide Saddam Hussein

with much-needed oil revenue. But while their future may ultimately turn on development in the region, the Emirates are understandably preoccupied with their own economy.

Oil exports, which are expected to fall 20 per cent this year because of the oil glut and are perhaps half the amount the Emirates were exporting three years ago, have led to problems of readjustment.

Abu Dhabi and Dubai delayed the 1983 federal budget by several months and then announced that it would have a record deficit of £1,000m. Recently published figures show that the trade surplus in the first six months of this year fell £1.73bn from £3.06bn in the same period of 1982.

Although the Emirates, and especially Abu Dhabi, are still immensely wealthy, the slowdown in the economy will have repercussions, some of which may become permanent.

One banker in Abu Dhabi likened the Government's reaction to a grandfather clock: during the boom days the pendulum had swung one way, and now it had swung the other. He believed it would only be a matter of time before it found equilibrium, with a more sustained growth rather than the surge of recent years.

Abu Dhabi's tightening of visa requirements, with the consequent exodus of Indians, Pakistanis and other expatriates, is just one of the side effects. The local population, which perhaps numbers 250,000 in the seven emirates, is outnumbered by about five to one by foreigners.

But the real problem facing the Government could well be changing the aspirations of its people. For years they have become accustomed to extraordinary growth with the concomitant results of subsidized food and fuel, free electricity, water, land, education and medical services. Even plants are handed out as part of the policy of encouraging the greening of the desert.

If the administration is

determined to cut back on expenditure some of these benefits may well have to go. Already the subsidy on petrol has been removed and there is talk of electricity charges.

The government is Abu Dhabi has indicated that there will have to be 20 per cent cuts in the numbers employed in the civil service and a general streamlining of efficiency. But curtailing state benefits is a politically sensitive area and one which Abu Dhabi, along with the other oil states, is only now beginning to consider.

As one observer put it: "The federation is only held together by money. Once that goes it will fall apart." While that is an overtly pessimistic view, there are signs that an emerging educated middle class at the UAE's university in Al Ain and from colleges abroad will be pressing for a greater say in the future of the state.

In the meantime, it is acknowledged that after 12 years of sometimes shaky unity the federation is now as strong as ever. The illness of Sheikh Rashid Bin Said al-Maktoum, Prime Minister and ruler of Dubai, has in effect removed the strongest opponent of centralized rule, and Abu Dhabi's influence, partly as a result of its huge wealth and generosity to the poorer emirates, is growing steadily.

The two faces of modern Arabia. Camels still retain their popularity, particularly for racing, despite the intrusion of twentieth century values. Below: VIP Rolls with bodyguard.

embarrassing situation was neatly sidestepped.

For the UAE, however, the operation highlighted one of the rifts within the federation: no soldiers from Dubai's defence force took an active part.

Other exercises, involving the air force and navy, are due to take place on a bilateral basis. The Emirates, for example, will meet with the Omani air force,

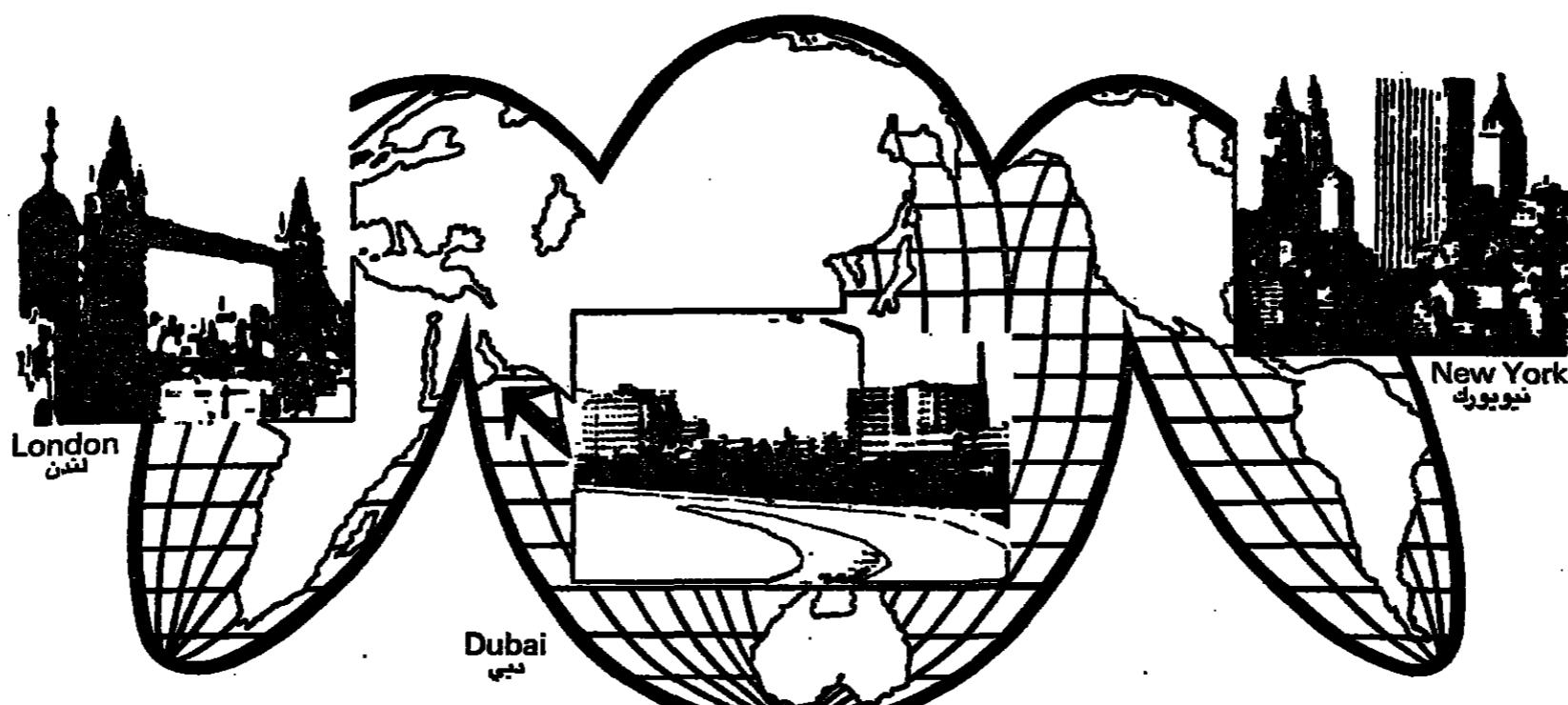
With about 6,000 men trained by British officers and NCOs the Dubai defence force is a proficient brigade capable of handling any small scale threat to its independence.

But naturally enough the bulk of the federation's 44,000 strong defence force is in Abu Dhabi, the biggest and richest emirate, where Dubai has its own private army and buys the weapons it wants separately of

Continued on page III

بنك دبي الوطني المحدود THE NATIONAL BANK OF DUBAI LTD

Established 1963 under charter granted by His Highness Sheikh Rashid bin Saeed Al Maktoum, Ruler of Dubai and its Dependencies.



Authorised Capital Dh. 600,000,000
Paid Up Capital Dh. 455,892,000
Reserves Dh. 444,106,586

خدمات مصرفية كاملة للتعامل مع دبي والامارات العربية المتحدة وجميع البلاد الرئيسية في العالم

A complete banking service for transactions throughout the United Arab Emirates and with all principal countries in the world.

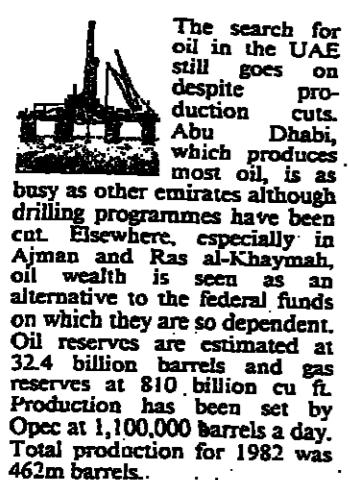
عنوان البريد
صندوق البريد ٧٧٧ دبي - الإمارات العربية المتحدة تلفزيونياً : «ناشيونال»، دبي

Head Office

P.O. Box 777, Dubai, United Arab Emirates. Telephone: 222241/5, 222255/8 Cables: 'NATIONAL' Dubai Telex: 45421 NATNAL EM.

OIL AND GAS

The search goes on despite cutbacks



The search for oil in the UAE still goes on despite production cuts. Abu Dhabi, which produces most oil, is as busy as other emirates although drilling programmes have been cut. Elsewhere, especially in Ajman and Ras al-Khaymah, oil wealth is seen as an alternative to the federal funds on which they are so dependent. Oil reserves are estimated at 32.4 billion barrels and gas reserves at 810 billion cu ft. Production has been set by Opec at 1,100,000 barrels a day. Total production for 1982 was 462m barrels.

The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) hopes to raise production capacity to 40,200,000 b/d by the mid-1980s. Both major operating companies, Abu Dhabi Company for Onshore Operations (ADCO) and Abu Dhabi Marine Operating Company (ADMA-OPCO) - each owned 60 per cent by ADNOC and 40 per cent by foreign oil interests - have large exploration budgets. ADCO's for \$3.3 bn, between 1981 and 1985, ADMA's for \$3 bn from 1981 to 1983.

Uneconomic wells or fields have been shut down, including ADCO's small Sahil field. ADMA has borne the brunt of cuts in production, down from a

peak of over 500,000 b/d in 1980 to about 215,000 b/d at present, divided between its two fields of Lower Zakum (the most because of poor gas yield) and Umm Shaif. Other new offshore fields are going ahead despite doubts about the quality of their crude. The costly Upper Zakum ZADCO development (88 per cent ADNOC, 12 per cent Japan Oil Development Co, and operated by Compagnie Française des Petroles) came on stream earlier this year and now produces 35,000 b/d, sold at \$28 a barrel to compensate for a high sulphur content. The field's \$500m development was conceived in the heady days of the 1970's and is now seen as rather a white elephant.

Another 100,000 b/d is produced from three minor offshore fields - Mubarraz, run by a group of Japanese companies; Arzanah, run by Amerada Hess; and Total Abu Buhoosh, run by a group headed by CFP.

Earlier this year ADMA's cuts affected the Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction (ADGAS) plant producing LPG and LNG on Das Island for export to Japan's Tokyo Electric. The plant was running below capacity because of shortages of associated gas. This will be corrected by the addition of non-associated gas from the Khuff formation, about 250 million cu ft a day by 1984/85. Meanwhile the shortfall is being

met by gas from the condensate field of Umm al-Dalkh. The commissioning of the Baraouq field later this year could put more gas into the system, but it is an unattractive crude in today's market and production will not be sufficient. Several marginal ventures - Satah (on stream this year at 15,000 b/d), Umm al-Dalkh scheduled to produce 16,000 b/d by 1986), as well as Upper Zakum - have been partly financed by the Japanese to ensure future access to Abu Dhabi oil and gas. Most of ADNOC's oil goes to Japan. ADGAS raised a \$500m loan this summer to finance seven expensive new gas storage tanks.

Onshore, downstream plans for Ruwais industrial area have mainly been put on the shelf though the fertilizer plant jointly owned by ADNOC (66.7 per cent) and CFP (33.3 per cent) will begin production next year. Non-associated gas developed by ADNOC in the Thamama C formation overlaying the Bab field will start flowing in April 1984.

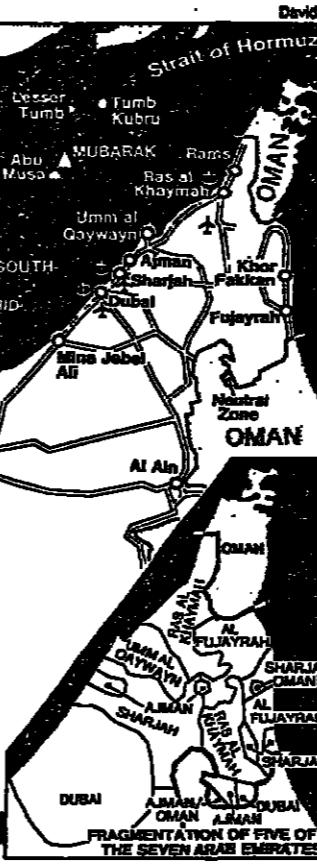
Production cuts, technicalities of recovery programmes, equity liftings - both ADNOC's and foreign shareholders' - play their part in jolting the uneasy relationship between ADNOC and foreign participants. But on the whole Abu Dhabi has a good history of compromise, despite often disparate interests.

At Sharjah's Sagaa field Amoco aims to raise production of condensates from the present 35,000 b/d to 55,000 b/d.

The government has always seen a role for foreigners in Abu Dhabi's oil development and the companies have stepped up local representation to show long-term interest. Abu Dhabi has until recently left oil affairs in the capable if extravagant hands of ADNOC, but are now keen to be actively involved themselves.

Ras al-Khaymah's Saleh field, developed by Gulf Offshore, Ras al-Khaymah, aims to produce 20,000 b/d of crude in 1984.

Rumours of ambitious downstream plans include a private Saudi-financed refinery



in Ajman and methanol plants in Ras al-Khaymah and Sharjah.

In Dubai nine concessions have been announced in the last 12 months. Results of seismic and other surveys are so far good. But any major expansion of Dubai's official current crude production - all offshore - of over 300,000 b/d might sour relations with Abu Dhabi.

Sarah Searight

Trained and ready to fight

continued from page 1

is located. Ironically enough the Ministry of Defence still remains in Dubai where one of the ruler's sons, Mohammad Bin-Rashid al-Maktoum, is minister.

Such curious anomalies do not necessarily prevent the Emirates having an adequate defence force and the commitment is certainly there. The federation is thought to spend more per capita on defence than any other country.

Although figures for defence spending are rarely published, it is believed to be the biggest single item on this year's budget at 6,855m dirhams (£1.246m). That compares with expenditure of 4,500m dirhams in 1980.

The subject of defence is very sensitive in the Emirates and surrounded by secrecy. A foreign journalist was quickly made aware that the two areas in which the UAE did not welcome publicity was defence and the royal families.

Such an attitude is perhaps understandable given the fact that of the bulk of the defence force is made up of outsiders or mercenaries.

About one third of the military are nationals, enticed in by the handsome salaries. Many of these will be sent for training in Britain, the United States, France and Pakistan and will return to an army run very much on British lines.

But the remainder come from all over the world: 32 nationalities are said to be represented in the UAE's forces. While Omanis are there in large numbers, the higher wages have also attracted Pakistanis and Sudanese officers who have accepted a lower rank in exchange for a larger pay packet.

The acquisition of arms benefited from a reorganisation within the procurement section. According to one source, more long-term decisions are being taken and less money and equipment is being wasted.

The federation's air force has benefited from government spending. Abu Dhabi has ordered 16 British-built Hawk aircraft, which were designed as trainers but can be effective ground attack planes. Sixteen French Mirage 2000 advanced fighters have also been acquired and are due for delivery next year.

French arms salesmen have been successful in recent years although Dubai, which has eight Hawks and Italian-built Aeromacchi fighters, refuses to buy French equipment. Other British weapons such as Blowpipe missiles, radio equipment and lorries have been selling well.

The greater co-operation with the other GCC states is likely to improve the quality of the Emirates' defence forces and give them a greater sense of security about the Gulf. Although it is a long way from being as cohesive as a Nato-type force, it may mean that the six states can take concerted military action if the need should ever arise. In the event, the UAE, with its modern equipment and reasonably well-trained forces, could take an active role.

John Witherow

BANKING

Waiting for the paper tiger

"No change and not expanding" is one banker's view of the banking scene. "Too many of us chasing too little business," said another. Both welcome the breathing space caused by the downturn of the economy - as long as it doesn't last too long. Dubai, for instance, has had its share of scandals this year but the revival of the re-export trade to Iran, now at about 30 per cent of its former flow, has restored confidence. There are 51 banks competing for business in the United Arab Emirates.

The funding of the federal budget in the UAE deficit is still undecided. International banks are keen for the business but regard the federal government as a paper tiger, and any loan would have to be guaranteed by Abu Dhabi which supplies about 80 per cent of federal funds. The decision is likely to be a political one but local sentiment is generally against a loan.

Meanwhile, the Central Bank has been trying to bring order to the scene. Some directives have been aimed at foreign banks and as many at local banks, many of whose credit lines have been over-extended. Foreign banks were already obliged to limit the numbers of their branches to eight by the end of

1983. Abu Dhabi's surplus funds, after 20 per cent has gone to the Ruler and half the remainder to the federal budget, are handed over to the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority (ADIA) which owns 60 per cent of NBAD. ADIA likes a low profile, symbolized by its undistinguished character after it moves, probably in 1985, into a sparkling new block on the Corniche. It resembles Kuwait's Reserve for Future Generations, going for capital growth (mainly from equities at the moment) rather than income, but unlike Kuwait, Abu Dhabi will continue to depend primarily on oil for revenue. ADIA is also a partner, as the government's investment arm, in such Gulf joint ventures as the Arab Banking Corporation.

The UAE Stock Exchange, controlled by the Central Bank with headquarters in Abu Dhabi, is likely to become a fact in 1984. Bankers are sceptical. "We're doing it the wrong way round," said a local financier, "expecting the exchange to generate activity instead of the activity generating the exchange."

There is as yet no body nor law to impose order on the insurance scene. Legislation which may improve the present dully low rates is still awaiting approval after more than a year of dithering, mostly because it is a federal law to be applied separately by each emirate and therefore requiring each emirate's approval.

There are substantial differences between Abu Dhabi and Dubai in insurance matters. In Abu Dhabi all government business must go through one of the four national insurance companies. There is no such obligation in Dubai. Local partners may present another problem. Capitalization is still in doubt, with a possible insistence on a capital of 10m dirhams. Such a sum, given the state of business in the emirates, would have most foreign insurance companies packing their bags.

Meanwhile, the market is saturated and no new licences have been granted for some time, though the demand is said to be high. Foreigners hope the rates will improve and point to the fact that some of the national insurance companies have been getting together to share them up. "The sooner that law is passed the better," said a local agent. "The pool's been over-fished for too long."

The National Bank of Abu Dhabi dominates the scene there and laps up some 27 per cent of the market. It has been active in lead managing bond issues and this year led the huge

Your best business connections in the Middle East.



At Gulf Air we don't only aim to serve you better in the air. We serve you better on the ground too.

With a string of offices throughout the Gulf States and the Middle East.

And more people to help you.

People like Ali Murtaza in Bahrain, Hassan Al Mulla in Doha, George Hawa in Dubai, Marshalla Moh'd in Abu Dhabi, Ali Khalil Ibrahim in Muscat, Wafic Tamim in Dhafran and Abdulla Alawi in Kuwait - top flight airline professionals, each backed by a team of highly trained and experienced staff.

You can count on them to help sort out the busiest schedule for you.

Whether it's flying to one or more of the 10 centres we serve in the Gulf, or on to one of the 16 destinations we serve internationally.

Gulf Air.

Probably the best business connections in the Middle East.

And remember, as well as flying Gulf, you can stay Gulf. At our luxurious hotels in Bahrain, Doha and Muscat.

For more information contact your travel agent or Gulf Air.

73 Piccadilly, London W1V 9HF. Telephone: London 01-409 1951. Manchester 061-832 9677/8. Birmingham 021-632 5931. Glasgow 041-248 6381. Or key Prestel 223913.

طيران الخليج
GULFAIR
Spread your wings

The power in the hands of 21 sons

Much talk in the United Arab Emirates these days concerns the weakness of the federation, highlighted by falling revenues and fewer federal handouts. The talk ignores a generation which has come of age in the decade of federation whose members are well aware that their future is bound up with that of the UAE.

The three grand old men of the UAE, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahayan of Abu Dhabi, its President, Sheikh Rashid bin Said al-Makhtum, its Vice-President and Premier, and Sheikh Saqr bin Muhammed al-Qassimi of Ras al-Khaymah, sometimes seem weary of government. Sheikh Rashid is an invalid, Sheikh Zayed likes to go hunting. Sheikh Saqr is nearly 70.

Sheikh Zayed likes to discuss problems until they disappear into the sand, as they did in the old days. When they do not disappear, the aeroplane is a good escape. Decisions can be left to his eldest son, Sheikh Khalifah, officially Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, a relatively new title in the Arab world, designed to evade succession squabbles. Khalifah, at the age of about 35, is deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, chairman of Abu Dhabi Investment Authority and now also chairs meetings of ADNOC and Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development. He has taken on the affairs of Abu Dhabi emirate and chairs its executive council. He copes with a stream of visitors and petitioners but is still rather shy of the responsibilities his father has handed him during the last two years.

Sheikh Zayed has 19 other sons. These include Sultan, ex-Commander-in-chief of the Arab Forces, and a younger family, just coming of age, sons of Shaikha Fatima, Zayed's most prominent wife. The eldest is Muhammed, about 25, ex-Sandhurst, an Air Force captain who seems to play a role beyond his rank in defence procurements and overseas missions.

An important collateral branch also supplies a lot of talent to the family: the sons of Sheikh Zayed's first cousin Muhammed. The eldest of these is Sheikh Hamdan bin Muhammed, about 33, a Deputy Prime Minister who exercises considerable backstage influence. His brother Tahnoun is a good friend of Zayed, who appointed

him his successor as Ruler of the Eastern Region, effectively Al-Ain, when Zayed ousted Shakhsbun in 1966. In Zayed's absence, Tahnoun often receives ambassadors and delegations. He is also chairman of ADNOC and the oil-producing companies, but has only recently taken an interest in their affairs. Sheikh Surour, at 35, is the youngest of this line, and one of the most active. His position as Chamberlain of the Presidential Court by no means reveals the range of his responsibilities and interests.

Another bin Muhammed brother, Mubarak, was permanently injured in a car crash but has a son, Sheikh Nahayan, whom some consider the brightest of the family. The first to be educated at university (Oxford), Sheikh Nahayan was earlier this year appointed Chancellor of Al-Ain University, in no sense an honorific.

CROWN PRINCES

Sheikh Zayed likes to discuss problems until they disappear into the sand, as they did in the old days

He wants students to be better prepared for a technological and competitive world and presses for higher entry qualifications. The three sons of Sheikh Rashid of Dubai have, over the years of their father's illness, established a pecking order. Sheikh Maktum, the eldest, about 43, is Crown Prince, a sound federalist but shy and traditional, who would rather work through his daily *maills* than through formal office attendance. He will succeed his father as ruler of Dubai, though possibly not as federal premier. Both he and his brother Hamdan, about 35, are well known for their investment in bloodstock. This takes Maktum out of the country for long periods. Sheikh Hamdan is regarded as an effective financier and respected by Dubai merchants. Sheikh Muhammed, about 33, is the most decisive of the three, as well as the most accessible, closest to his father and as such perhaps the least keen federalist. But he is also a good friend of Tahnoun's. Unlike their fathers the next generation of Maktums and al-Nahayans are often seen in each other's company.

Sheikh Saqr of Ras al-Khaymah is most active of

the three elders of the UAE, but has now given the title of Crown Prince to his eldest son, Sheikh Khalid, who is about 30. Khalid, described as modest and efficient, spent four years at Cairo University and a year at Loughborough in England. He is his father's business manager and responsible for the development of the emirate's newly found oil which will improve the territory's standing in the federation. Khalid's younger brother Sultan commands the local federal brigade, and with Khalid is designated deputy ruler.

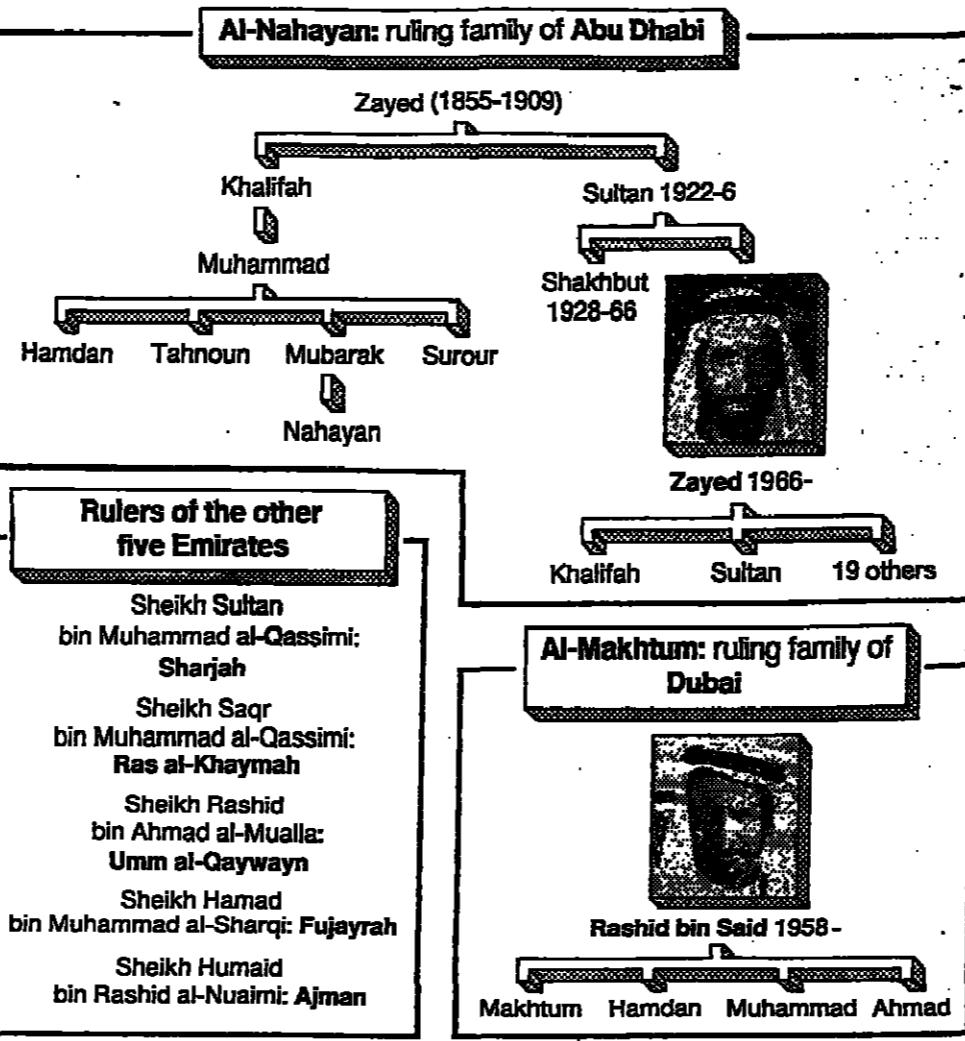
The four other emirates have already moved to the federally-minded. Sheikh Sultan bin Muhammed al-Qassimi, aged 45, has been Ruler of Harjah since 1972. He studied agriculture in Cairo and is preparing a thesis on patterns of immigration in The Gulf. He is the head of a large family clan and source of his people's pride in their emirate. He is also the most critical of Sheikh Zayed's long absences abroad, and takes most seriously the threat that the UAE needs not only to move faster with the times, but needs strengthening with representative institutions. Sheikh Khalid of Ras al-Khaymah would probably agree with him.

In Ajman, Sheikh Humaid bin Rashid al-Nuaimi, in his early thirties, has been ruler since 1982. He is a traditionalist who sits each day in his *maill* listening to petitions without, however, having the money to do much about any of them, hence the desperation of his present search for oil. Sheikh Hamad bin Muhammed al-Sharqi of Fujairah is 34, educated partly in Britain, including a year at Hendon Police College. He is determined to avoid the mistakes of over-hasty development, is a keen agriculturalist and tries to capitalize on Fujairah's strategic position outside the Strait of Hormuz.

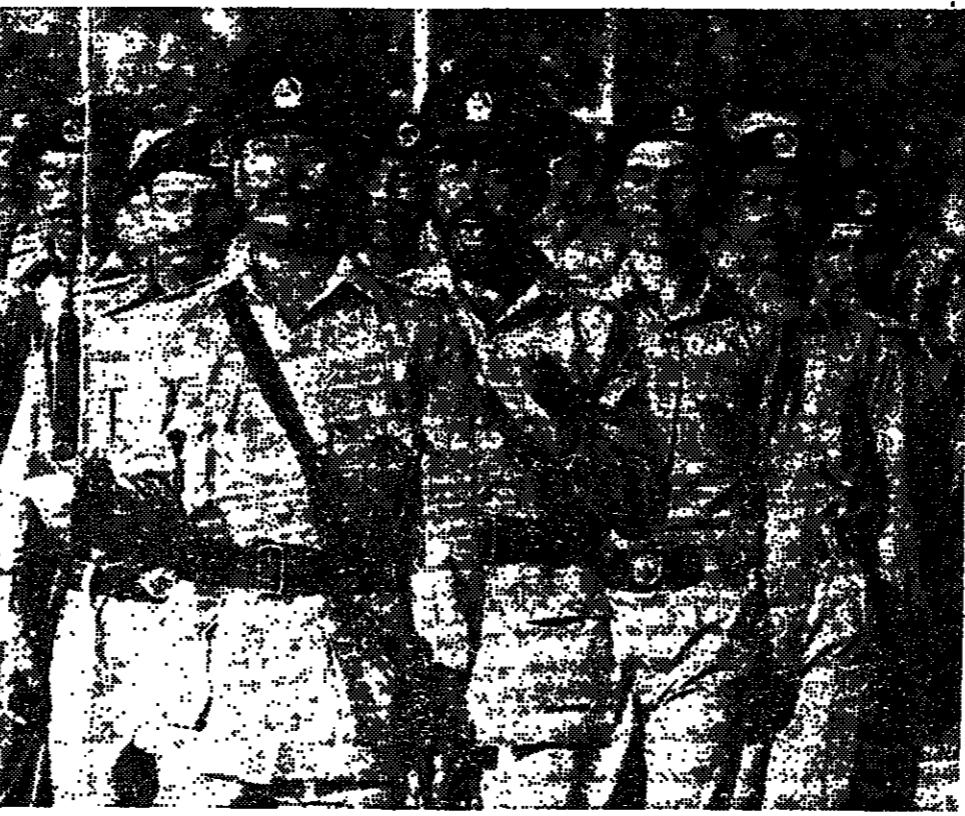
Last and certainly largest, the able and amiable Sheikh Rashid bin Ahmad al-Mulla of Umm al-Qaywayn, in his mid-fifties, ubiquitous companion of Sheikh Zayed - which may account for the emirate's air of prosperity despite a dearth of resources - is sensible and solid, and welcomed for a wry sense of humour.

These are the younger men on whom the future of the federation will depend. Their dedication to it should strengthen the federal institutions whose credibility is undermined by the present cash crisis.

Sheikh Saqr of Ras al-Khaymah is most active of

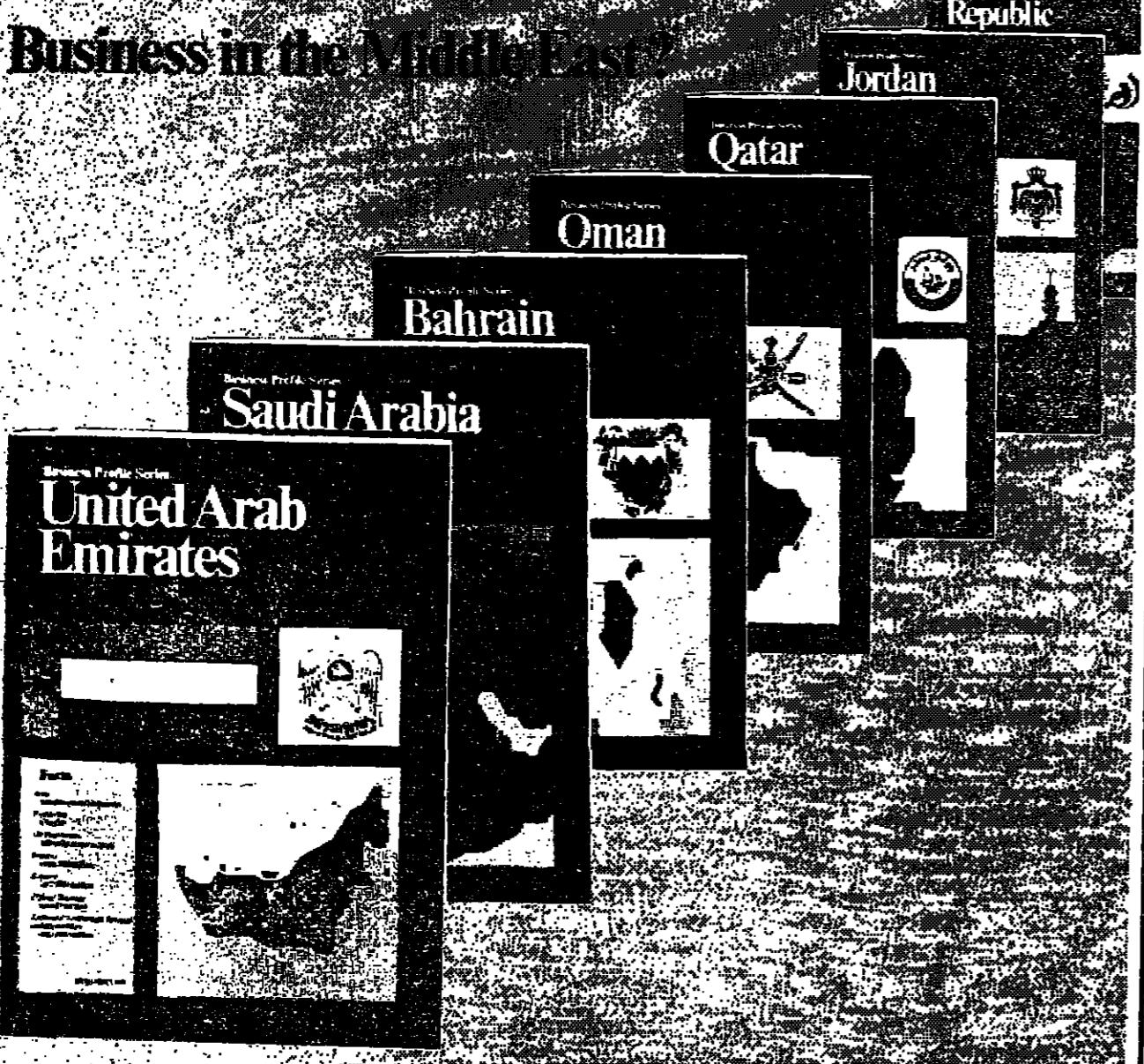


Police on parade - regimental style



Eyes right... police on ceremonial parade in Dubai.

BUSINESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST



We'll give you some helpful introductions.

Most international banking groups have branches in the Middle East. But the HongkongBank Group, one of the strongest financial institutions in the world, has its own bank — The British Bank of the Middle East.

Backed by a record of reliability and efficiency spanning almost 100 years in the Middle East, The British Bank of the Middle East links you directly with more than 1,000 bank offices in 53 countries.

And now, with the added benefits of computerisation, we are able to give you a more efficient service — whether you're banking in London or Dubai — and offer you immediate, decentralised decision-making.

For the full spectrum of banking services, contact us at The British Bank of the Middle East,

and you will discover that you can share in the expertise and trust born from a century of international banking experience.

The British Bank of the Middle East

Bahrain Djibouti India Jordan
Lebanon Oman Qatar Switzerland
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom Yemen Arab Republic



member: HongkongBank group

London branches: Falcon House, 100 Curzon Street, London W1Y 8AA. Tel: 01-493-8311/7 195 Brompton Road, London SW3 1LZ. Tel: 01-581-0321/6

HONG KONG LTD

© The British Bank of the Middle East Ltd 1983

كذا من الأصل

Gadgets first, school second

Bid al-Mutawa is in the desert, nearly 200 miles from Abu Dhabi. *Bid* means "well". The settlement that has grown in the past five years round the old water-hole was set up by Sheikh Zayed at the request of the local sheikh. Now there are two clusters of low-cost housing for local Bedouin, a group of portable trailers housing the sheikh and his family, a clinic and a school. The school has classes from primary to secondary level, pupils aged six to 14, and is well set up. Enviable equipment lies beneath the dust in the laboratory. There are 50 pupils on a good day, to 18 teachers, all expatriate Arabs. The pay is not good enough for the locals.

Fathers are generally away in Abu Dhabi; the teachers can have no communication with the mothers; children don't turn up. Budgetary problems earlier this year led to teachers' pay falling four months in arrears.

"What has happened?" cried President Mubarak of Egypt, from which country many of the teachers come, "when one of the richest countries in the world can't afford to pay its teachers?" On the other hand,

"why should I go to school?" a sixteen-year-old truant defiantly demanded of his mother as he ran from his Audi Quattro into his bedroom where the floor was strewn with a wonder-world of hi-speed radio-controlled toy cars.

How to devise a relevant curriculum is a big problem, as it is anywhere else. But in the UAE it is compounded by the overwhelming preponderance of hard work which the too few locals are prepared to follow. He wants to "suffuse the entry requirements for Al-Ain, improve the product. The UAE is likely always to depend on foreign institutions for graduate work, whether in other Gulf universities or, more probably, in the United States or Europe. But basic technical qualifications should be available at Al-Ain.

Employers in the UAE under pressure to employ locals, are still dissatisfied with what's on offer. "They expect high salaries and high positions," local as well as expatriate employers complain. "They don't want to work and they've never learnt to think." But it takes 15 years to complete one's education and the UAE has barely been in the business of education as long as that.

Sarah Searight

© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1983. Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Grey's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EE. Telephone 01-537 1224. Telex 26-971. Wednesday November 16 1983. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

ANSWER, according to a firm quoted in the same, through the fiscal and money clear to markets that about what happens though rejecting a

FINA
EXCH
Excha
coul

Christopher
the Governor of the
same gloomy thing
the present as seen
when he addressed

and wings in curves
which may have perh
a world economy
way, he argued, in
a project of green
a prediction who
and their company.

has been the conver
the convergence of the
inflation world; a
stable currencies
claimed the deputy s
exchange rates show
that exchange
into a more a
We must then
doubt that unless ad
it may have to
after 10 years as vol

implications for
of continuing car
will be serious. Mr Mc
a clean, expeditious
economic effects, indec
agreements on three co
it reduced investment
in countries. "The result the
and formation to respo
in the world as a
fostered up inflation
real wage gains whe
but received lower t
exchange rate fall.
Not harmful of all, in
it increased pressur
which was a
maneuvre. I believe that the
a strong exchange rate in
expected to have play
in hampering economic
impacting the strength

Enter

in the next few weeks

should be forthcoming

in electronic funds

of sale (FTT/POS). It

also give to what could

present development in

the cheque clearing s

it means paying at

at a speedier basis

the latest thinking in

and voting comp

which is

in the English and Sc

NEWS IN BRIEF

Toshiba to take VTRs

in Britain

Toshiba Corporation will

producing video tape

in Britain next April

as a Plessey subsidiary

The recorders will be

in Britain and other

countries in May

opened in London in

trading on Wall Street

The Dow Jones

Average was down

1.3% slightly after

its industrial production in

was up 0.8 per cent

September gain

by Sidney Carder, a direc

to buy in options on

that is a 45 per

spike.

the Seven Valley Railwa

in the early 1980s, had

a share issue to raise

£100 million to extend its

new rail link terminus in

Richard Wakeling, aged

becomes finance direc

John Brown, the engineer

on December 12.

Community in

Lavington will met

on recorders and some

new products for the

Japanese International

and India in Tokyo.

To do business in the Middle East one word is sufficient



© The British Bank of the Middle East Ltd 1983

Tim Congdon on alternatives to the PSBR

The least vital part of the economic statement due to be made tomorrow by the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, has already been leaked by the Treasury's forecast for 1984. The Treasury expects a 3 per cent rise in output accompanied by inflation of below 5 per cent and a slight fall in unemployment. On this basis, after 15 years of highly publicized polemics between monetarists and Keynesians, Britain is about to enjoy an economic performance which is just about mediocre by the standards of the 1950s and 1960s.

But the numbers seem virtually miraculous by the standards of the 1970s and there is a danger the forecast will arouse so much controversy by its optimism that not enough attention will be paid to the most important element in the statement - the Chancellor's views on the future direction of fiscal policy.

If he follows precedent, Mr Lawson will give the latest official view on the size of the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) in the current fiscal year. He will probably indicate a modest overshoot on the £8.200m figure announced in the last Budget.

More interesting than the 1983-1984 PSBR estimate will be his thoughts on 1984-1985 and later years. Although it is very clear that the idea of a medium-term financial strategy is sacrosanct, it is not certain that the latest edition of the strategy, proposed by the former Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, in March, will be retained. This envisaged a PSBR/GDP ratio of 2½ per cent in 1983-1984, 2½ per cent in 1984-1985 and 2 per cent in 1985-1986, with no hint of a further reduction thereafter.

If the Government is to make progress on fiscal policy it must, discard this version of the medium-term strategy. The strategy needs to be radically reformulated because of recent policy developments. It should also, if it is to have the right impact on expectations, be both simplified and made more ambitious by a commitment to a balanced budget.

The policy change which has invalidated the PSBR as a fiscal

Financial strategy needs radical change

target is the vast programme of State asset sales now being planned. Because of the privatization of British Telecom and British Airways the Government should receive about £3,000m from asset sales in 1984-1985 and 1985-1986, compared with figures of £1,500m in 1984-1985 and £300m projected for 1985-1986.

Whichever budget concept is taken as the centrepiece of fiscal policy, wrangling between the Treasury and spending departments will continue. But it does seem clear that PSBR target should, in current circumstances, be given less prominence than a financial deficit target. Were asset sales to dwindle or come to an end after 1985-1986 the PSBR could be reinstated to its traditional pre-eminence if the Government wished.

There is a drawback to having several fiscal targets simultaneously. Macro-economic policy is already littered with too many concepts, definitions and terms. Although this state of affairs is ideal for the pundits and technicians who benefit from the increased demand for their analytical services, it does not improve the understanding of the Government's objectives.

The main function of the medium-term financial strategy is to warn wage bargainers that government policy will not accommodate inflationary pressures. What is required is that the Chancellor select one of the various concepts and call it, with no more fuss, the budget deficit. He should also say that he will eliminate it completely within two or three years and pursue a balanced budget thereafter.

The very simplicity of the balanced budget proposal is its main virtue. People would recognize, in broad terms, what the Government was about and respect it for what it was trying to do.

The central intention of Mr Lawson's Mansion House speech was to alter inflation expectations by stating price stability as a policy goal. It was, in this respect, far more effective than most previous ministerial statements under the Thatcher Government.

In the November economic statement Mr Lawson should follow that success by preparing the ground for a return to a balanced budget. The impact of the announcement will be strengthened if the Chancellor lays down a well-defined timetable.

Earlier, Mr MacGregor said that the inflation of the 1970s had had more impact on Britain

than on any other country.

Between 1975 and 1980 increases in unit labour costs were 35 per cent in the United States, 15 per cent in West Germany but costs fell by 1 per cent in Japan.

Britain's increase was 78 per cent. "That tells the story, we lost a lot of ground," he said.

General government financial deficit as % of gdp - gdp

Source: OECD Economic Outlook July 1983

*Estimates

1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983* 1984*

USA +0.6 -1.3 -1.0 -3.8 -4.4 -3.9

Japan -4.9 -4.5 -4.0 -4.1 -3.4 -2.5

Germany -2.2 -3.2 -3.0 -3.3 -2.5 -2.1

France -0.7 +0.3 -2.5 -2.6 -2.3 -2.3

UK -3.2 -3.3 -2.5 -2.0 -1.5 -1.5

Italy -0.5 -8.0 -11.7 -12.0 -11.6 -12.4

Canada -1.9 -2.1 -1.2 -5.3 -6.5 -5.7

than on any other country. Between 1975 and 1980 increases in unit labour costs were 35 per cent in the United States, 15 per cent in West Germany but costs fell by 1 per cent in Japan.

Britain's increase was 78 per cent. "That tells the story, we lost a lot of ground," he said.

Investment Privatization transferred investment decisions from the public to the private sector, where there were penalties for failure, and rewards for success.

Privatization was also the solution which produced the most efficient allocation of resources for investment in the economy as a whole, and did so at the lowest level of interest rates consistent with the governments objectives for inflation.

Mr Rees acknowledged that capital spending in the public sector had fallen as a percentage of gross domestic product in recent years. Between 1973 and 1974 and 1982 and 1983, public sector capital expenditure had risen in cash terms from £6.4 billion to £11.1 billion. This was equivalent to a reduction in cost terms of about 50 per cent.

This needed to be put in context. The decline had occurred during a period of severe shocks to the world economy, resulting in a rapid surge in inflation and two recessionary troughs in economic activity.

Over the same period, private sector investment in Britain had

The debate on public investment and economic recovery

It's time to rebuild Britain

The drive to cut public spending has fallen most heavily on capital projects, which are easiest to cut. Everyone agrees this is the wrong way round.

As a result, the proportion of public investment in the national income appears to have plunged.

Can something be done to alter these priorities without simply running into the problems of more public spending and borrowing?

This question may not be at the top of

MacGregor calls for change of direction

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, told the debate that if the slow decline of the country was to be arrested, we would need a symbolic change of direction.

Before the war, Cunard raised £20m to complete the Queen Mary on Clydeside, and that decision was "totally electrifying" in changing Scotland's mood of depression. "We really need something like that today," he said.

"The government has not got the money to do this without borrowing or without rising inflation or both. Therefore it would seem to me that in this country there must be enough brain power to stimulate the economy without changing the rules of inflation. The correct procedure is to pick out some infrastructure projects that are self-financing."

This was not a new idea, he said. Mr Robert Moses, the architect of the infrastructure round New York, had completed the project without state finance. It was a magnificent piece of financial engineering.

"In the City of London, the financial centre of the world, it should not be beyond the ingenuity of people to harness capital on a similar basis." He believed there were enough examples of self-financing projects around. "We should harness the people and the financial resources that Moses did in the 1930s to help to relieve the tragedy of that time," he said.

Earlier, Mr MacGregor said that the inflation of the 1970s had had more impact on Britain than on any other country. Between 1975 and 1980 increases in unit labour costs were 35 per cent in the United States, 15 per cent in West Germany but costs fell by 1 per cent in Japan.

Britain's increase was 78 per cent. "That tells the story, we lost a lot of ground," he said.

Investment must not hit money, says Rees

The Government will not finance any public investment programme that threatens to jeopardize its policy of establishing sound money, Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, made clear.

In his contribution to the conference, Mr Rees said that the government regarded privatization as the best means of solving the dilemma posed by alleged shortfall in public

political priorities, but its urgency was demonstrated dramatically yesterday at a debate on public investment and economic recovery sponsored jointly by The Times and Coopers & Lybrand, the accountants.

An astonishing array of chairmen and chief executives of banks, to industrial companies and construction groups came to debate the issues with academics and professionals.

Professor Christopher Foster of Coopers & Lybrand Associates set the

scene in yesterday's Times arguing that public investment is the missing ingredient in the comparison of the present depression with that of the thirties. Then, at this stage of the cycle, growth picked up instead of slowing down, thanks to a big rise in public investment in everything from basic infrastructure to housing.

Would a programme of public works cut unemployment and boost growth merely lead to mere waste? Here is a summary of the debate

increase by 12 per cent, an increase in real terms.

It was also important, Mr Rees said, to distinguish between different kinds of public sector investment. Public building, for example, had an easily measurable return, whereas an investment by British Airways in new aircraft would produce rates of return that could be calculated.

Public investment in hospitals and schools also produced a social return that could not be easily measured, where as roads and sewer had an economic return that was very clear.

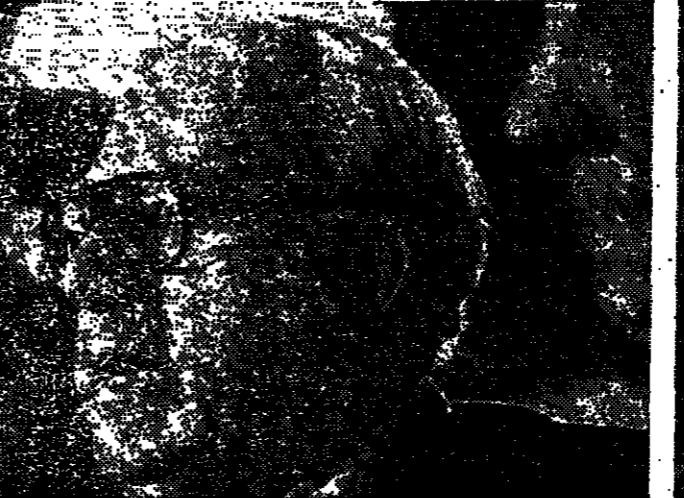
As a result, choice between different sectors of investment were inevitably a political rather than an economic decision.

The history of past investment decisions in the public sector was far from reassuring. Power stations had been built, for example, but not used, and oil rig facilities had been constructed which never built any oil rigs.

Given the lamentable outcome of so many plausible investment proposals over the years, he said, the government was right to examine any new plans "with healthy scepticism".

Extra capital spending could only be financed by government via higher taxation, savings on current spending, or by higher borrowing. Higher taxation was unacceptable to the government. Reducing the current expenditure was superficially attractive, and the government had made great strides, for example, in reducing civil service numbers, but there were no easy options in education, health, social security, defence, and law and order.

It was by no means clear that spending on hospital building was always a better use of money than spending directly on staff and services, and capital spending tended to lead to higher current spending in later years as well.



Ian MacGregor (left) and Peter Rees: accord on inflation



also declined in relation to, although much the larger fall had occurred in the public sector.

Mr Rees said it was important to be aware that public sector capital spending meant something different to capital spending in the private sector. United Nations convention had established, for example, that a tanker built for BP counted as capital expenditure, but that an identical tanker built for the Royal Navy counted as current expenditure.

Privatization and other asset sales had also reduced the published figures for public sector capital spending. Sales of council houses, for example, had reduced the overall capital spending figure last year by more than £2 billion.

Published figures also excluded capital spending by the nationalized industries where it was financed from the industry's own resources. In fact, nationalized industry investment had increased by 43 per cent since 1979-1980, which meant it had been maintained in real terms. This year, the industries' investment would

have no easy options in education, health, social security, defence, and law and order.

It was by no means clear that spending on hospital building was always a better use of money than spending directly on staff and services, and capital spending tended to lead to higher current spending in later years as well.

1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
Bid Offer Yield	Bid Offer Yield	Bid Offer Yield	Bid Offer Yield	Bid Offer Yield	Bid Offer Yield
Authorized Unit Trusts					
1 St Pauls Cathedral £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
2 Royal Trust £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
3 UK Growth £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
4 UK Income £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
5 UK Small £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
6 UK Equity £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
7 UK Bond £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
8 UK Income £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
9 UK Small £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
10 UK Equity £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
11 UK Bond £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
12 UK Income £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
13 UK Small £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
14 UK Equity £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
15 UK Bond £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
16 UK Income £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
17 UK Small £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
18 UK Equity £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
19 UK Bond £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
20 UK Income £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
21 UK Small £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
22 UK Equity £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
23 UK Bond £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
24 UK Income £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
25 UK Small £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
26 UK Equity £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
27 UK Bond £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
28 UK Income £100,000	1.25	1.25	1.25		

Borrowing to invest 'will not cut jobless'

Times arguing for one of the three ways of slowing down public investment and boost growth? Here is

"Most people now would agree that there needs to be control of the money supply in order to hold down inflation", Patrick Minford, Professor of Applied Economics at the University of Liverpool, told the conference.

"More disputed is the idea that in order to control the money supply, it is necessary to control the budget deficit which in practice we define as the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement."

"The suggestion before us today is that public investment in infrastructure be raised and financed by borrowing (so

raised by the PSBR) and that this will reduce unemployment, besides giving us productive social capital."

"When the government borrows, it borrows from one group of people on the basis that future general taxpayers will pay them back. It is conceivable that the expenditure for which the government borrows will generate a commercial return or savings on future expenditure sufficient to avoid raising future taxes."

"But expenditure in the public sector is subject to political pressures which make commercial operation extremely difficult; furthermore, even if the project is truly commercial the same pressures will obtain indirectly to divert the revenues generated into additional expenditures in other areas."

"So public expenditure financed by borrowing will require future taxation. To say that the same investment undertaken by the private sector would generate a commercial return is to miss the point: the fact that the taxpayer is guaranteeing the expenditure removes this commercial status. The question that confronts the leader asked to buy the government bonds is perennial: will I be cheated? No government likes to raise taxes and it is tempting to default on the bonds. Explicit default carries large penalties, but there is a convenient form of implicit default: inflation by printing money (or 'monetization'), instead of raising taxes."

Case for Severn Barrage scheme

The principal economic value of the Severn Barrage would be to generate electricity, Dr Tom Shaw, of the Severn Tidal Power Group, told the debate.

Several schemes have been considered over the past 80 years, but in 1981 the Severn Barrage committee concluded that the project was practicable and recommended a detailed scheme similar to the Rance tidal power station project in Brittany, inaugurated 17 years ago.

The Severn Barrage would be equivalent to two large power stations, generating 6 per cent of the present national output. It would diversify power supplies, use a renewable and predictable source of energy and have a very long life.

Construction could take up to 12 years, but the first power might be generated after seven or eight years.

The project would cost an estimated £5.6 billion at December 1980 prices.

The five-firm Severn Tidal Power Group consortium has now started a study to find out if the barrage could be privately financed. The consortium hopes to report to the Department of Energy, which is helping to finance the study, within 12 months.

But, said Dr Shaw, the barrage would have benefits apart from generating electricity. It could also help shipping, industry, commerce, inland communications, tourism and recreation.

Why we need a Channel tunnel

Professor Ken Groves, chief executive of EuroRoute and director of the Constructional Steel Research and Development Organisation, spoke about the Channel Tunnel.

He said: "The proximity of wealthy European market and the ability to get there more cheaply and quickly are the prime considerations in weighing the case for a Channel link."

"There has been too much talk about whether we need a Channel Tunnel and if so of what dimension or perhaps a bridge if it could be built. There has been too little discussion about why we need a link and what form of traffic it should serve. Only when we are agreed on this can an appropriate civil engineering solution be devised."

He said a growing volume of

British exports go to Europe which takes over 50 per cent of our trade. "In 1972, we exported £4.200m worth of goods across the Channel. In 1980 this had risen to £28.900m a sevenfold increase." The increase in trade had caused unitized freight to grow from 6.5 million tonnes in 1971 to 18 million tonnes in 1980. But the important point was that within these figures road haulage had increased from 2.7 million to 12.0 million tonnes in a decade.

Three groups of schemes had been submitted to the French and British governments by consortia interested in participating in their construction. These are railway tunnels, either single or double track with and without the ability to carry road vehicles on trains. Large road only suspension bridges of spans greater than those ever built before over estuaries, and the EuroRoute bridge and tunnel scheme for road and rail traffic.

"The latter is the most comprehensive scheme, engineered and costed out by Matt Hay and Anderson with the contractors at between £4.06 billion and £4.40 billion at January 1983 prices."

Construction could start in 1985 and be completed in 1992.

There would be four lanes of traffic.

Professor Groves pointed out that although the case for EuroRoute was a commercial one, there were other benefits. One hundred thousand jobs would be created in Europe by building the crossing. About 53,000 of these would be directly related to the construction, the remainder being generated by the multiplier effect of increased spending.

One might assume 50 per cent of the jobs would be in Britain.

In short, the programme would temporarily reduce unemployment by shifting expenditure, output and employment into the present out of the future. There would be no permanent effect on unemployment.

Better and more infrastructure should lower business costs. This, ceteris paribus, would increase the profitability of employing extra labour and raise labour demand at any given real wage. Employment would rise.

But taxes will have to rise

after the programme to pay for the interest on the loans as well as the maintenance costs. These will raise business costs.

In effect, business costs and unemployment may rise or fall depending on how efficiently the taxes are raised and on the quality of the new infrastructure.

Mr Train said: "There are about 120 penal establishments in England and Wales. They do not form a single system but a series of part separate, part overlapping systems."

All the 9 country houses, he said, had accommodation for 150 or fewer, and several of the camps were sub-economic in size. Rationalization here was highly desirable if proper use was to be made of scarce manpower and other resources.

The second important point is our total dependence on the obsolete Victorian estate, not just in terms of housing the majority of inmates - 25,000 out of 43,500 - but also of taking the whole of the current 5,000 excess of population over certified accommodation.

Mr Train continued: Some argue that the real solution to the problem of prison conditions lies in penal policy, rather than capital investment; in other words, that action should be taken on the demand, rather than the supply, side.

Talking about the new prison building programme, he said that it would involve additional construction expenditure of about £170m, with the private construction industry doing that work also.

Society faces choices in inner city areas especially London, Mr Terence Wyatt, chairman of Costain, told the symposium.

Either we provide the traffic arteries, or inner city areas will decay. Transport of goods and

people are as important to a city as a supply of blood to parts of the body. Without it, gangrene sets in, he said.

What was needed in London and elsewhere sound finance which required that soundly invested taxpayers' money to meet the needs of society was not thrown away, as in over-manning in the Government's own services; private sector finance for urban roads where appropriate; and imaginative design solutions, avoiding the damage done in the past by roads like Westway in West London.

The situation in London, with the greatest concentration of population and the greatest need for roads, was a scandal, Mr Wyatt said.

While public transport and traffic management should make the greatest possible contribution, there was still a need for "sensitive and imaginative" new roads, to quote the recent White Paper.

Without these roads, inner city decline would continue, while growth industries were attracted to good communication links like the M4 western corridor, and the M25 orbital motorway, particularly near the intersections.

"The need is for political will", Mr Wyatt said. "Our political institutions and administration are there to serve society. They fail society because the time perspective of a four to five year Parliament is too short."

Mr E P Beck, chairman of John Mowlem, said that the construction industry had been exploring ways of joint building between the public and private sectors. But it had found Treasury flexibility had been a big obstacle to getting something done.

Mr Willem Buitier, Professor of Economics at the London School of Economics, said that "live now, pay later" was not necessarily a recipe for disaster, "as long as you are prepared to

pay later". He said that Britain was held back by antiquated Victorian capital equipment.

Mr Andrew Britton, director of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, said that any project should be undertaken on its merits, which might not necessarily be monetary.

Given the present political and organisational obstacles, it would be years before any project such as the tunnel could get through the planning process by which time it would be 10 years too late to make any contribution.

One possible solution would be to set up a new vehicle such as a development agency with extensive powers and the opportunities to take the risks.

Mr Brandon Gough, senior partner of Coopers and Lybrand, concluding the debate, said: "From the projects described today it is possible to distinguish three categories of investment project. There are those such as prison building, clearly only likely to be suitable for public investment, whatever the theoretically possible role of leaseback schemes may be.

At the other extreme there are schemes, from which there are clearly identifiable income streams and which should probably be left to the private sector to sink or swim on their financial merits.

"However, there is an important intermediate category of projects which presents difficulties for both the public and private sectors. They involve

Call for development agency to take risks

Mr Allen Sykes, a director of Willis Faber, said that dramatic organizational and political changes would have to occur before such projects as a Severn tunnel became feasible.

Given the present political and organisational obstacles, it would be years before any project such as the tunnel could get through the planning process by which time it would be 10 years too late to make any contribution.

One possible solution would be to set up a new vehicle such as a development agency with extensive powers and the opportunities to take the risks.

Mr Brandon Gough, senior partner of Coopers and Lybrand, concluding the debate, said: "From the projects described today it is possible to distinguish three categories of investment project. There are those such as prison building, clearly only likely to be suitable for public investment, whatever the theoretically possible role of leaseback schemes may be.

At the other extreme there are schemes, from which there are clearly identifiable income streams and which should probably be left to the private sector to sink or swim on their financial merits.

"However, there is an important intermediate category of projects which presents difficulties for both the public and private sectors. They involve

changes in exchange rates adversely affected the underwriting balance by £16.8m. Overall the profit before taxation benefited by £1.4m.

Investment Income

Total investment income of £305.6m increased in sterling terms by 16.2%; allowing for changes in the rates of exchange the growth was some 6.2%.

General Insurance

Premium income rose by almost 1.2% in sterling; allowing for the effect of currency changes, the increase was 3%. Details for the individual operating companies are as follows:

In the United States premium income, including that of Millbank Insurance Company, was marginally lower in dollar terms compared with last year. The operating ratio was 116.1% (113.3%). The deterioration was mainly attributable to a substantial worsening in the workers compensation account and exceptionally heavy weather related losses in the third quarter, including £6.1m arising from Hurricane Alicia. Whilst commercial multi-peril and automobile business losses continued at a very high level, some improvement is beginning to show through these lines from remedial actions taken. The underlying trend in homeowners' business is improving. Market conditions still remain highly competitive, but against the background of such an unsatisfactory result we are maintaining our firm stance on rating increases.

Royal Life Insurance

During the nine months ended 30th September 1983 new annual premiums written by Royal Life increased by 14% to £44.4m and new single premiums increased by 100% to £60m. The significant rise in new annual premiums was largely the result of a substantial increase in endowment mortgage business following the introduction of the new system of crediting tax relief on mortgage interest (MIRAS) in the UK. Sales of unit-linked business and immediate annuity business have also been very satisfactory.

The long-term insurance profit of £12.8m (£10m) represents three quarters of the estimated contribution for the whole year.

Royal UK's premium volume increased by some 6%.

The lower level of weather losses earlier in the year, compared with those in 1982, helped to produce an improvement in the result. Better experience in personal lines was offset to some extent by a worsening in most commercial lines, with the commercial fire account suffering several large losses in the third quarter. In the Republic of Ireland there was an adverse underwriting balance of £2.3m (£2.4m).

The significant improvement in the result starting last year in Canada has continued. There has been a further slowing in the rate of loss of business.

The result for Royal Int arose from a sharp increase in the number of large fire and weather claims, mainly in Western Europe, and a further worsening of motor results in most territories.

There was a continued improvement in the result in Australia despite the effect of the bush fires in February. Premium growth remained strong particularly in commercial business.

The result for Royal Nederland continued to be affected by competitive pressures in the large motor account. Most other lines of business showed improvement over last year. Premium income fell by 6% in local currency terms.

The deterioration in Royal Re's facultative and home foreign business continued and there was a worsening in the experience on the treaty account.

Royal Life Insurance

During the nine months ended 30th September 1983 new annual premiums written by Royal Life increased by 14% to £44.4m and new single premiums increased by 100% to £60m. The significant rise in new annual premiums was largely the result of a substantial increase in endowment

mortgage business following the introduction of the new system of crediting tax relief on mortgage interest (MIRAS) in the UK. Sales of unit-linked

business and immediate annuity business have also been very satisfactory.

The long-term insurance profit of £12.8m (£10m) represents three quarters of the estimated contribution for the whole year.

Royal Insurance

Estimated Nine Months Results for 1983

9 months to 30 Sept 1983 9 months to 30 Sept 1982 Year 1982

(unaudited) (unaudited) (audited)

£m £m £m

General Insurance: Premiums Written

1,438.8 1,285.6 1,700.2

Underwriting Balance

-163.4 -129.9 -166.1

Investment Income allocated to General Insurance operations

148.3 134.0 180.8

General Insurance Result

-15.1 4.1 14.7

Long-term Insurance Profit

12.8 10.0 13.6

Investment Income attributable to Capital and Reserves

57.3 42.5 60.5

Share of Associated Companies' Profits

8.2 5.8 7.7

Profit before Taxation

63.2 62.4 96.5

Less Taxation

11.6 10.7 22.6

Minority Interests

0.0 0.6 1.0

Net Profit attributable to the Shareholders (Pence per share)

51.6 51.1 72.9

(27.4p) (27.1p) (38.7p)

Capital and Reserves

£1,375m £1,027m £1,225m

Exchange Rates
Foreign currencies have been translated according to our normal practice at approximately the average rates of exchange ruling during the period. The principal rates were:—

9 months to 30 Sept 1983 9 months to 30 Sept 1982 Year 1982

USA \$1.53 \$1.78 \$1.75

Canada \$1.88 \$2.20 \$2.15

<p

New Young brewery pays off

Young and Co's Brewery
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £1.8m (£1.2m)
Turnover £16.2m (£15.4m)
Net interim dividend 2.5p (2p)
Share price 280p, up 5p

Like other brewers, Young and Co's Brewery was dismayed that the good summer did not have such an uplifting effect on sales as expected.

But the benefits of the new brewery in south-west London and the new team of young managers helped to increase profits by 30 per cent, despite a 5.9 per cent fall in volume sales.

Young is particularly sensitive to summer weather as many of its customers go abroad for their holidays. Further benefits from the new brewery - the contractors only left two weeks ago - will continue to arise in the second half.

Although Young is famed for its traditional beers, there has been a substantial shift towards higher lager sales. During the first six months these increased by 8.9 per cent, with every sign of the trend continuing.

A second big contributor to the good results was the changeover to managed pubs in place of tenancies.

tract to leading blue chip companies.

A management subsidiary will then hire out all of HAT's services to offer a service which handles all building maintenance and cleaning.

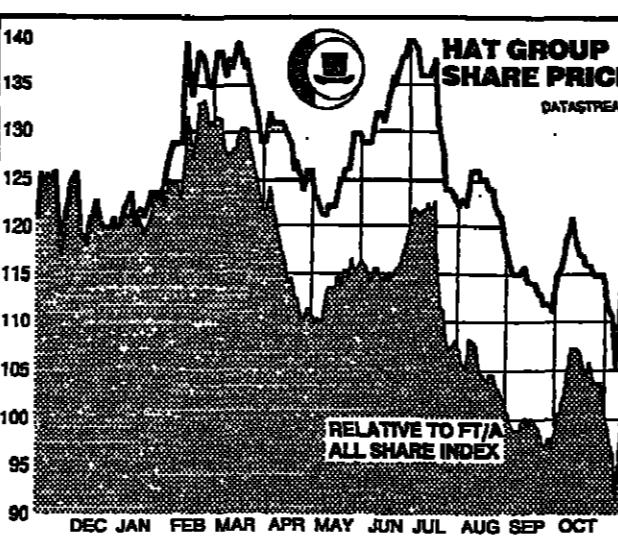
Second, in the US, an infrastructure can be built up which can effectively match the British operations.

Third, he sees the Far East operations, where HAT already has the Shell/Prudential contract to paint literally hundreds of drilling rigs, expanding so that British expertise is employed by the big British corporations operating in the area.

But Mr Telling would be the first to admit that even after last summer's £14.5m rights issue, HAT has nowhere near enough money to finance such an expansion.

Yet that expansion is well under way. HAT already works for BP, which is operating offshore from China. The US operations are growing quickly, and the all-encompassing service to companies in Britain looks feasible after winning a contract from IBM.

So can HAT group, where the Telling family holds 10 per cent, finance that expansion without a takeover?



Sketchley

SKETCHLEY
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £5.7m (4.4m)
Stated earnings 16.1p (12.1p)
Turnover £24.9m (£5.6m)
Net interim/dividend 4.1p (3.8p)
Share price 418, up 7p, Yield 4.1%
Dividend payable 20.1.84 11.3 per cent

Sketchley, the industrial wor-

keeping its head down in the recent washtub battles. But it has been seriously affected by the outcome. The Office of Fair Trading, by refusing the cleaning groups permission to expand by acquisition, has virtually forced them into seeking expansion abroad.

And for both Pritchard and

Sketchley that has meant moving into the USA. Sketchley, fortunately, has so far done well

American operations, in just 18 months, account for virtually a third of the currently reported pretax profits which are up by 30 per cent.

But it would be a serious misjudgment to expect the same growth for the second half. Even the company's newly appointed managing director, Mr Charles Wenham, cannot be drawn on the subject.

The British side of the business looks risky. Unemployment means cutbacks on workwear, Sketchley still has not won any big hospital contract - and trading margins are getting tighter.

Mr Wenham faces an uncertain future and much is being laid upon his shoulders.

GEI

GEI International
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £225,000 (£740,000)
Stated earnings 1.2p (1.1p)
Turnover £22.5m (£20.5m)
Net interim/dividend 1.75p (1.75p)
Share price 67p (up 10p) Yield 4.1%
Dividend payable 20.1.84 11.3 per cent

Small companies may bounce back more quickly than bigger ones after the recession, and GEI, the engineering and packaging machinery group, has

managed to push pretax profits up by 11.5 per cent. But the figures are still a long way short of those achieved in the heady days of the late 1970s, and Cox Denholm, now included in the group, remains a legal enigma.

At 13 per cent, the somewhat faster rise in turnover points to fatter order books. But it also indicates how tough competition remains. One consequence of lower industrial demand and higher interest rates is that companies do not place orders so far into the future as they once did. Nevertheless, the volume of orders does appear to be rising.

The engineering side has benefited from the acquisition in April of Metramatic, without which profits might have been lower, and the Barlow and Chidlow operations, which were losing money, have been transferred to Alsippe's Holdings.

Although cash reserves have fallen from the almost £8m in the year-end balance sheet, a faster decline in interest rates and stemming some losses have produced a net interest inflow. If progress is maintained shareholders might be lucky enough to see the final dividend slightly increased over last year's 3.53p.

The motor business contributes about 55 per cent of profits

Car sales lift Godfrey Davis profit

GODFREY DAVIS (Holdings)
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £1.2m (£1.1m)
Stated earnings 0.4p (0.3p)
Turnover £55.5m (£55.5m)
Net interim/dividend 1.65p (1.5p)
Share price 67p, up 2p
Dividend payable 3.1.84

The big increase in car sales in the first six months helped Godfrey Davis (Holdings) Ford main dealerships contribute substantially higher profits to the group.

Car sales were up 27 per cent by volume, while the contract hire side of the motor business is now more stable.

New contract hire business is being financed directly by Godfrey Davis instead of by Ford, which gives the company substantial tax advantages and has reduced the rate of the first half to 33.3 per cent. About 2,000 vehicles are still to be run off under the old scheme so more benefits are still to come.

The motor dealerships benefited greatly from the exceptionally high level of new cars sold with A-plates in August, but Mr Cecil Redfern, the chairman, says sales would have been up even without this boost.

The motor business contributes about 55 per cent of profits

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Perth (Renter) Wigmore
now holds a total of 2.5 million
Broken Hill Property Company
shares after market purchases at
an average cost of £512.38
(£51.62) each since the end of its
tender offer which garnered
792,000 shares, the chairman,
Mr Robert Holmes A Court
said yesterday.

At yesterday's closing BHP

price of £512.80, the stake is
worth £532m.

Mr Holmes A Court said

Wigmore would change its
name to Bell Resources.

J W Spear and Sons
Year to 30.6.83
Pretax loss £159,000 (£489,000)
Stated earnings 4.3p (3.8p)
Net asset value 224.6p (154.3p)
Total dividend 3.9p (3.8p)

COMMODITIES

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL			London Gold Futures Market	
YEAR	Month	Volume	Settlement	WHEAT A WHEAT B
1983	Dec	11	4277	2118.38 177.76
1983	Jan '84	1231	2124.10 112.00	
1983	Feb '84	1042	2127.00 128.00	
1983	Mar '84	25	14848	2116.15 2114.50 111.90
1983	Apr '84	100	14905	Wheat A: 2122.00
1983	May '84	109	3747	Wheat B: 432.00
1983	Jun '84	107	3756	Barley: 141.00
1983	July '84	100	3761	
1983	Aug '84	100	3770	
1983	Sept '84	100	3775	
1983	Oct '84	100	3781	
1983	Nov '84	100	3786	
1983	Dec '84	100	3791	
1983	Jan '85	100	3796	
1983	Feb '85	100	3801	
1983	Mar '85	100	3806	
1983	Apr '85	100	3811	
1983	May '85	100	3816	
1983	June '85	100	3821	
1983	July '85	100	3826	
1983	Aug '85	100	3831	
1983	Sept '85	100	3836	
1983	Oct '85	100	3841	
1983	Nov '85	100	3846	
1983	Dec '85	100	3851	
1983	Jan '86	100	3856	
1983	Feb '86	100	3861	
1983	Mar '86	100	3866	
1983	Apr '86	100	3871	
1983	May '86	100	3876	
1983	June '86	100	3881	
1983	July '86	100	3886	
1983	Aug '86	100	3891	
1983	Sept '86	100	3896	
1983	Oct '86	100	3901	
1983	Nov '86	100	3906	
1983	Dec '86	100	3911	
1983	Jan '87	100	3916	
1983	Feb '87	100	3921	
1983	Mar '87	100	3926	
1983	Apr '87	100	3931	
1983	May '87	100	3936	
1983	June '87	100	3941	
1983	July '87	100	3946	
1983	Aug '87	100	3951	
1983	Sept '87	100	3956	
1983	Oct '87	100	3961	
1983	Nov '87	100	3966	
1983	Dec '87	100	3971	
1983	Jan '88	100	3976	
1983	Feb '88	100	3981	
1983	Mar '88	100	3986	
1983	Apr '88	100	3991	
1983	May '88	100	3996	
1983	June '88	100	4001	
1983	July '88	100	4006	
1983	Aug '88	100	4011	
1983	Sept '88	100	4016	
1983	Oct '88	100	4021	
1983	Nov '88	100	4026	
1983	Dec '88	100	4031	
1983	Jan '89	100	4036	
1983	Feb '89	100	4041	
1983	Mar '89	100	4046	
1983	Apr '89	100	4051	
1983	May '89	100	4056	
1983	June '89	100	4061	
1983	July '89	100	4066	
1983	Aug '89	100	4071	
1983	Sept '89	100	4076	
1983	Oct '89	100	4081	
1983	Nov '89	100	4086	
1983	Dec '89	100	4091	
1983	Jan '90	100	4096	
1983	Feb '90	100	4101	
1983	Mar '90	100	4106	
1983	Apr '90	100	4111	
1983	May '90	100	4116	
1983	June '90	100	4121	
1983	July '90	100	4126	
1983	Aug '90	100	4131	
1983	Sept '90	100	4136	
1983	Oct '90	100	4141	
1983	Nov '90	100	4146	
1983	Dec '90	100	4151	
1983	Jan '91	100	4156	
198				

UK scores badly on small-firm climate

Britain has one of the least favourable climates for small businesses. This is the conclusion of a survey of 10 European countries organized by the United Kingdom committee for the European Year of the Small and Medium Sized Enterprise.

Only Italy fared worse than Britain. West Germany offered the best business climate.

Britain was bottom of the league for labour factors, largely because of low productivity, and for industrial and commercial premises, because of cost. The costs of factory and office space in Britain were more than twice as high as in Belgium, which headed the league on premises.

Britain was also, more surprisingly, at the bottom of the league for bringing in legislation that actively discriminated in favour of small business. Germany and France topped the list.

But Britain's many tax-based initiatives to help small businesses showed up clearly when the taxation situation in the 10 countries was compared: Britain topped the league, with Belgium bottom.

In addition of capital and credit, Britain was seventh. West Germany was first, followed by Greece.

Charterhall seeks £7.9m for Forties venture

By Jonathan Clare

Charterhall, a small oil company, is asking its shareholders for £7.9m to pay for the stake it successfully tendered for last week in the Forties Field.

The tender, accepted by BP Oil Development, gives the company a direct interest in the established Forties Field via a single unit equivalent to 0.25 per cent of the field for £7.5m.

The Forties stake will increase Charterhall's reserves by 1.8 million barrels and is expected to generate income for the next 10 years. It will complement the company's most important asset, the stake in the Buchan oilfield which is said to be one of the most profitable in the North Sea.

The Buchan development costs were repaid to BP earlier this year so Charterhall now receives the full benefit of the 3.84 per cent net production income.

An extensive offshore drilling programme planned for next year together with onshore

- 1 West Germany
- 2 Greece
- 3 France
- 4 Netherlands
- 5 Denmark
- 6 Belgium
- 7 Luxembourg
- 8 Irish Republic
- 9 United Kingdom
- 10 Italy

Source: EYSME assessment committee on basis of EU survey.

In the economic activity league, Britain was ninth, ahead of Belgium. The Irish Republic was rated best, followed by The Netherlands, Denmark, Greece, France, Italy, Germany and Luxembourg. The big factor telling against Britain was low growth in the economy.

On discriminatory legislation, Britain earned black marks for lack of effective competition laws. The laws protected smaller businesses, especially retailers. Disclosure rules for companies also compared poorly with the practice in other countries in terms of helping small businesses to operate.

Only the first conclusions of the survey were published yesterday. A detailed analysis, by the Economist Intelligence Unit, will be issued next month.

In addition of capital and credit, Britain was seventh. West Germany was first, followed by Greece.

Charterhall seeks £7.9m for Forties venture

By Jonathan Clare

Charterhall, a small oil company, is asking its shareholders for £7.9m to pay for the stake it successfully tendered for last week in the Forties Field.

The tender, accepted by BP Oil Development, gives the company a direct interest in the established Forties Field via a single unit equivalent to 0.25 per cent of the field for £7.5m.

The Forties stake will increase Charterhall's reserves by 1.8 million barrels and is expected to generate income for the next 10 years. It will complement the company's most important asset, the stake in the Buchan oilfield which is said to be one of the most profitable in the North Sea.

The Buchan development costs were repaid to BP earlier this year so Charterhall now receives the full benefit of the 3.84 per cent net production income.

An extensive offshore drilling programme planned for next year together with onshore

In the first conclusions of the survey were published yesterday. A detailed analysis, by the Economist Intelligence Unit, will be issued next month.

In addition of capital and credit, Britain was seventh. West Germany was first, followed by Greece.

Charterhall seeks £7.9m for Forties venture

By Jonathan Clare

Charterhall, a small oil company, is asking its shareholders for £7.9m to pay for the stake it successfully tendered for last week in the Forties Field.

The tender, accepted by BP Oil Development, gives the company a direct interest in the established Forties Field via a single unit equivalent to 0.25 per cent of the field for £7.5m.

The Forties stake will increase Charterhall's reserves by 1.8 million barrels and is expected to generate income for the next 10 years. It will complement the company's most important asset, the stake in the Buchan oilfield which is said to be one of the most profitable in the North Sea.

The Buchan development costs were repaid to BP earlier this year so Charterhall now receives the full benefit of the 3.84 per cent net production income.

An extensive offshore drilling programme planned for next year together with onshore

THE TIMES WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 16 1983

CRICKET: 'SPECIAL BULLETIN' SENT TO MEMBERS

Yorkshire committee put forward their side of the Boycott argument

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

The stench of dirty laundry came wafting out of Yorkshire against yesterday when the committee issued a statement to their 10,000 members asking them to support the sacking of Geoffrey Boycott. With the cricket world as a whole yearning for some way to be found in which Boycott should play out his last few active years with Yorkshire (he is 43), the committee, in spite of having committed him for the last 22 years, can find nothing to say in his favour.

In a "special bulletin" they say:

a) that he is known to have made approaches to other counties to establish a basis on which he might play for them.

b) that the club has received, in 1983 alone, a number of written and verbal complaints about Boycott's attitude.

c) that the committee are not motivated by malice; indeed, on four previous occasions they could have ended Boycott's contract. These include a television interview with Michael Parkinson five years ago when Boycott was censured for making unauthorized remarks; delays and difficulties in coming to contract terms; an independent inquiry before the 1982 season which recommended that Boycott's contract should be ended; and "continual controversy and turmoil".

The support of Bill Frindall, a statistician, has been enlisted to show that in recent years Yorkshire have drawn 70 per cent of the matches in which Boycott has played against 46 per cent in which he has not played. But how often may Boycott have saved Yorkshire from defeat, or, had there been

soundings were taken as to Boycott's future plans. "He wished to continue playing beyond 1984. He hoped to regain his England place when the TCCB ban expires in 1985. One more year was not enough. Before the October 3 decision, when the committee first decided not to renew his contract, he had not suggested he would be prepared to play for his testimonial season only. Between October 3 and 18, when the committee reaffirmed their decision, Boycott indicated that he would be willing to retire at the end of the 1984 season."

The support of Bill Frindall, a statistician, has been enlisted to show that in recent years Yorkshire have drawn 70 per cent of the matches in which Boycott has played against 46 per cent in which he has not played. But how often may Boycott have saved Yorkshire from defeat, or, had there been

soundings were taken as to Boycott's future plans. "He wished to continue playing beyond 1984. He hoped to regain his England place when the TCCB ban expires in 1985. One more year was not enough. Before the October 3 decision, when the committee first decided not to renew his contract, he had not suggested he would be prepared to play for his testimonial season only. Between October 3 and 18, when the committee reaffirmed their decision, Boycott indicated that he would be willing to retire at the end of the 1984 season."

The support of Bill Frindall, a statistician, has been enlisted to show that in recent years Yorkshire have drawn 70 per cent of the matches in which Boycott has played against 46 per cent in which he has not played. But how often may Boycott have saved Yorkshire from defeat, or, had there been

soundings were taken as to Boycott's future plans. "He wished to continue playing beyond 1984. He hoped to regain his England place when the TCCB ban expires in 1985. One more year was not enough. Before the October 3 decision, when the committee first decided not to renew his contract, he had not suggested he would be prepared to play for his testimonial season only. Between October 3 and 18, when the committee reaffirmed their decision, Boycott indicated that he would be willing to retire at the end of the 1984 season."

The support of Bill Frindall, a statistician, has been enlisted to show that in recent years Yorkshire have drawn 70 per cent of the matches in which Boycott has played against 46 per cent in which he has not played. But how often may Boycott have saved Yorkshire from defeat, or, had there been

soundings were taken as to Boycott's future plans. "He wished to continue playing beyond 1984. He hoped to regain his England place when the TCCB ban expires in 1985. One more year was not enough. Before the October 3 decision, when the committee first decided not to renew his contract, he had not suggested he would be prepared to play for his testimonial season only. Between October 3 and 18, when the committee reaffirmed their decision, Boycott indicated that he would be willing to retire at the end of the 1984 season."

The support of Bill Frindall, a statistician, has been enlisted to show that in recent years Yorkshire have drawn 70 per cent of the matches in which Boycott has played against 46 per cent in which he has not played. But how often may Boycott have saved Yorkshire from defeat, or, had there been

soundings were taken as to Boycott's future plans. "He wished to continue playing beyond 1984. He hoped to regain his England place when the TCCB ban expires in 1985. One more year was not enough. Before the October 3 decision, when the committee first decided not to renew his contract, he had not suggested he would be prepared to play for his testimonial season only. Between October 3 and 18, when the committee reaffirmed their decision, Boycott indicated that he would be willing to retire at the end of the 1984 season."

The support of Bill Frindall, a statistician, has been enlisted to show that in recent years Yorkshire have drawn 70 per cent of the matches in which Boycott has played against 46 per cent in which he has not played. But how often may Boycott have saved Yorkshire from defeat, or, had there been

soundings were taken as to Boycott's future plans. "He wished to continue playing beyond 1984. He hoped to regain his England place when the TCCB ban expires in 1985. One more year was not enough. Before the October 3 decision, when the committee first decided not to renew his contract, he had not suggested he would be prepared to play for his testimonial season only. Between October 3 and 18, when the committee reaffirmed their decision, Boycott indicated that he would be willing to retire at the end of the 1984 season."

The support of Bill Frindall, a statistician, has been enlisted to show that in recent years Yorkshire have drawn 70 per cent of the matches in which Boycott has played against 46 per cent in which he has not played. But how often may Boycott have saved Yorkshire from defeat, or, had there been

soundings were taken as to Boycott's future plans. "He wished to continue playing beyond 1984. He hoped to regain his England place when the TCCB ban expires in 1985. One more year was not enough. Before the October 3 decision, when the committee first decided not to renew his contract, he had not suggested he would be prepared to play for his testimonial season only. Between October 3 and 18, when the committee reaffirmed their decision, Boycott indicated that he would be willing to retire at the end of the 1984 season."

The support of Bill Frindall, a statistician, has been enlisted to show that in recent years Yorkshire have drawn 70 per cent of the matches in which Boycott has played against 46 per cent in which he has not played. But how often may Boycott have saved Yorkshire from defeat, or, had there been

soundings were taken as to Boycott's future plans. "He wished to continue playing beyond 1984. He hoped to regain his England place when the TCCB ban expires in 1985. One more year was not enough. Before the October 3 decision, when the committee first decided not to renew his contract, he had not suggested he would be prepared to play for his testimonial season only. Between October 3 and 18, when the committee reaffirmed their decision, Boycott indicated that he would be willing to retire at the end of the 1984 season."

The support of Bill Frindall, a statistician, has been enlisted to show that in recent years Yorkshire have drawn 70 per cent of the matches in which Boycott has played against 46 per cent in which he has not played. But how often may Boycott have saved Yorkshire from defeat, or, had there been

soundings were taken as to Boycott's future plans. "He wished to continue playing beyond 1984. He hoped to regain his England place when the TCCB ban expires in 1985. One more year was not enough. Before the October 3 decision, when the committee first decided not to renew his contract, he had not suggested he would be prepared to play for his testimonial season only. Between October 3 and 18, when the committee reaffirmed their decision, Boycott indicated that he would be willing to retire at the end of the 1984 season."

The support of Bill Frindall, a statistician, has been enlisted to show that in recent years Yorkshire have drawn 70 per cent of the matches in which Boycott has played against 46 per cent in which he has not played. But how often may Boycott have saved Yorkshire from defeat, or, had there been

soundings were taken as to Boycott's future plans. "He wished to continue playing beyond 1984. He hoped to regain his England place when the TCCB ban expires in 1985. One more year was not enough. Before the October 3 decision, when the committee first decided not to renew his contract, he had not suggested he would be prepared to play for his testimonial season only. Between October 3 and 18, when the committee reaffirmed their decision, Boycott indicated that he would be willing to retire at the end of the 1984 season."

The support of Bill Frindall, a statistician, has been enlisted to show that in recent years Yorkshire have drawn 70 per cent of the matches in which Boycott has played against 46 per cent in which he has not played. But how often may Boycott have saved Yorkshire from defeat, or, had there been

soundings were taken as to Boycott's future plans. "He wished to continue playing beyond 1984. He hoped to regain his England place when the TCCB ban expires in 1985. One more year was not enough. Before the October 3 decision, when the committee first decided not to renew his contract, he had not suggested he would be prepared to play for his testimonial season only. Between October 3 and 18, when the committee reaffirmed their decision, Boycott indicated that he would be willing to retire at the end of the 1984 season."

The support of Bill Frindall, a statistician, has been enlisted to show that in recent years Yorkshire have drawn 70 per cent of the matches in which Boycott has played against 46 per cent in which he has not played. But how often may Boycott have saved Yorkshire from defeat, or, had there been

soundings were taken as to Boycott's future plans. "He wished to continue playing beyond 1984. He hoped to regain his England place when the TCCB ban expires in 1985. One more year was not enough. Before the October 3 decision, when the committee first decided not to renew his contract, he had not suggested he would be prepared to play for his testimonial season only. Between October 3 and 18, when the committee reaffirmed their decision, Boycott indicated that he would be willing to retire at the end of the 1984 season."

The support of Bill Frindall, a statistician, has been enlisted to show that in recent years Yorkshire have drawn 70 per cent of the matches in which Boycott has played against 46 per cent in which he has not played. But how often may Boycott have saved Yorkshire from defeat, or, had there been

soundings were taken as to Boycott's future plans. "He wished to continue playing beyond 1984. He hoped to regain his England place when the TCCB ban expires in 1985. One more year was not enough. Before the October 3 decision, when the committee first decided not to renew his contract, he had not suggested he would be prepared to play for his testimonial season only. Between October 3 and 18, when the committee reaffirmed their decision, Boycott indicated that he would be willing to retire at the end of the 1984 season."

The support of Bill Frindall, a statistician, has been enlisted to show that in recent years Yorkshire have drawn 70 per cent of the matches in which Boycott has played against 46 per cent in which he has not played. But how often may Boycott have saved Yorkshire from defeat, or, had there been

soundings were taken as to Boycott's future plans. "He wished to continue playing beyond 1984. He hoped to regain his England place when the TCCB ban expires in 1985. One more year was not enough. Before the October 3 decision, when the committee first decided not to renew his contract, he had not suggested he would be prepared to play for his testimonial season only. Between October 3 and 18, when the committee reaffirmed their decision, Boycott indicated that he would be willing to retire at the end of the 1984 season."

The support of Bill Frindall, a statistician, has been enlisted to show that in recent years Yorkshire have drawn 70 per cent of the matches in which Boycott has played against 46 per cent in which he has not played. But how often may Boycott have saved Yorkshire from defeat, or, had there been

soundings were taken as to Boycott's future plans. "He wished to continue playing beyond 1984. He hoped to regain his England place when the TCCB ban expires in 1985. One more year was not enough. Before the October 3 decision, when the committee first decided not to renew his contract, he had not suggested he would be prepared to play for his testimonial season only. Between October 3 and 18, when the committee reaffirmed their decision, Boycott indicated that he would be willing to retire at the end of the 1984 season."

The support of Bill Frindall, a statistician, has been enlisted to show that in recent years Yorkshire have drawn 70 per cent of the matches in which Boycott has played against 46 per cent in which he has not played. But how often may Boycott have saved Yorkshire from defeat, or, had there been

soundings were taken as to Boycott's future plans. "He wished to continue playing beyond 1984. He hoped to regain his England place when the TCCB ban expires in 1985. One more year was not enough. Before the October 3 decision, when the committee first decided not to renew his contract, he had not suggested he would be prepared to play for his testimonial season only. Between October 3 and 18, when the committee reaffirmed their decision, Boycott indicated that he would be willing to retire at the end of the 1984 season."

The support of Bill Frindall, a statistician, has been enlisted to show that in recent years Yorkshire have drawn 70 per cent of the matches in which Boycott has played against 46 per cent in which he has not played. But how often may Boycott have saved Yorkshire from defeat, or, had there been

soundings were taken as to Boycott's future plans. "He wished to continue playing beyond 1984. He hoped to regain his England place when the TCCB ban expires in 1985. One more year was not enough. Before the October 3 decision, when the committee first decided not to renew his contract, he had not suggested he would be prepared to play for his testimonial season only. Between October 3 and 18, when the committee reaffirmed their decision, Boycott indicated that he would be willing to retire at the end of the 1984 season."

The support of Bill Frindall, a statistician, has been enlisted to show that in recent years Yorkshire have drawn 70 per cent of the matches in which Boycott has played against 46 per cent in which he has not played. But how often may Boycott have saved Yorkshire from defeat, or, had there been

soundings were taken as to Boycott's future plans. "He wished to continue playing beyond 1984. He hoped to regain his England place when the TCCB ban expires in 1985. One more year was not enough. Before the October 3 decision, when the committee first decided not to renew his contract, he had not suggested he would be prepared to play for his testimonial season only. Between October 3 and 18, when the committee reaffirmed their decision, Boycott indicated that he would be willing to retire at the end of the 1984 season."

The support of Bill Frindall, a statistician, has been enlisted to show that in recent years Yorkshire have drawn 70 per cent of the matches in which Boycott has played against 46 per cent in which he has not played. But how often may Boycott have saved Yorkshire from defeat, or, had there been

soundings were taken as to Boycott's future

...THE DAY OF RECKONING

Cold comfort for Robson's changed team if fates conspire against them

By Stuart Jones

England's destiny in the European championship lies in the lap of the Greek gods. After the curtain of darkness has fallen on the Olympic Stadium in Athens and before the sideshow begins in Luxembourg, the Group Three qualifiers will surely have been unveiled. To go through, Denmark, the leaders by one point but with an inferior goal difference, must beat Greece.

Bobby Robson, England's manager, admits that he could have chosen any combination of them he brought them here and expected them to win comfortably. "But we must go out and do the job," he said and then glanced upwards to the ceiling. "And we have to hope that big fellow up there likes us."

It is unthinkable that England could lose tonight. If they do, they clearly have no right to join the other seven finalists in France next summer. Luxembourg have avoided defeat in only one of their last 39 internationals. Half-way through that run, they held Sweden to a draw.

That does not mean that England need only walk on to the pitch to claim the two points. It is numbingly cold here and Robson said that when the squad trained in the tiny arena on Monday night, a ten-yard strip on the flank under the main stand was "as hard as this." He rapped the table with his knuckles.

The rest of the surface was little softer, and Robson is "slightly concerned" about the conditions.

Two of Robson's four changes were enforced by the absence of the injured Shilton and Mabbott. Clemence, who last appeared 11 months ago against Luxembourg, and Devonshire, are their replacements. Disappointed by Devonshire's tentative displays so far, Robson wants him to "take on the right back and show he can perform a thousand miles away from home comforts".

Tight spot for England

England will play in tight tonight if the temperature in Luxembourg remains at freezing point. Bobby Robson telephoned London urgently last night for a supply of tights, studs suitable for hard ground, and protective knee pads for the England goal-keeper, Ray Clemence.

The emergency kit will be on the first Luxembourg flight out of Heathrow this morning.

The courier making this special delivery will be the former Arsenal goalkeeper, Bob Wilson, who is flying to the match for BBC television.

standard, the 24-year-old Duxbury should now take the opportunity to establish himself.

The current form of Woodcock, especially against Villa when he claimed five goals, makes him the obvious candidate to come in for Blissett, who missed twice as many as the

three he scored against Luxembourg at Wembley. Woodcock, too, has something to prove. He has started in only four of the last 28 internationals and Robson has yet to be convinced that he is a "natural marksman".

Robson has afforded himself the luxury of keeping three forwards — Barnes, Withe and Chamberlain — in reserve in case Woodcock and Mariner, who could be playing his final game for England, fail to hit the target. "I just hope to God that it doesn't come to that," Robson added.

LUXEMBOURG: D. Defrange, M. Michaux, B. Bossi, Dresch, M. Langers, Wagner, Heuers, Barbano, Reiter, Manger. Referee: A. C. Bakker (Netherlands).

ENGLAND: Clemence (Tottenham), M. Duxbury (Manchester United), K. Sansom (Arsenal), S. Lee (Liverpool), A. Martin (West Ham), J. Butcher (Ipswich), G. Hoddle (Tottenham), P. Mariner (Manchester United), G. Barnes (Arsenal), B. A. Woodcock (Arsenal), A. Devonshire (West Ham). Substitutes: G. Bailey (Manchester United), J. Gregory (QPR), J. Barnes (Watford), P. Withe (Aston Villa), M. Chamberlain (Stoke).

To play: Greece v Denmark (today); Luxembourg v England (today); Luxembourg v (Dec 3); Greece v Hungary (Dec 5); Greece v Luxembourg (Dec 14).

Simonsen stands by

Athens (Reuter) — Denmark, who had group three at their mercy a month ago, need to beat Greece here today to qualify for the European Championships finals next year in France. Little has gone right for the Danes since they beat England 1-0 at Wembley in September. First England went to Hungary, and won, and then the Danes made the same trip, and lost.

Denmark's one fitness doubt, former European footballer of the year, Allan Simonsen, appears to have recovered from a strained knee tendon, and is expected to play.

GREECE (probable): Sarganis, Damaskos, Alavatas, Vamvakoulas (or Karoulas), Xanthopoulos, Mihos, Louis, Mitropoulos, Papelouannou, Anastopoulos, Kostikos (or Dimopoulos).

DENMARK (probable): O. Kjaer, M. Olsen, S. Buck, J. Nielsen, S. Lerby, A. Simonsen (or F. Andersen), J. Bentezen, J. Laursen, M. Laudrup, P. Eriksen, J. Olsen.

Malvern break through in the second half

By George Chesterton

Malvern 2
Bradfield 0

Malvern secured a convincing win over Bradfield with two second-half goals. Bradfield, with major successes behind them, notably against Eton, whom they defeated 3-0 on Saturday, never quite did themselves justice. Straker looked dangerous in attack, as might be expected of a player with 15 goals to his credit already this season, and the tall strong Goodisir threatened, particularly at corners.

Malvern, however, gained control in midfield, a task which they never lost. Lindsay and Morris showed their skills and pushed passes quickly and smoothly forward. The best attacks came from the right, Young using his speed and keeping control by displaying the fundamental virtue of never taking his eye from the ball, to cross time and again.

Goodisir, the full back, was the man behind the early openings, but Spark kept his head in the Bradfield defence, and sent Roest in goal, so denying Malvern a clear-cut chance. In the second half, a Malvern corner was headed back for Collings to head the ball home. Within minutes Roest had saved a hard shot from Gilbert, the Malvern captain, and another from Collings, who has the knack of running into the right space at the right moment.

Home rule waived

Dartford have waived their right to a replay at home, which they drew in the FA Cup first-round tie at Millwall on Saturday.

Any replay will go ahead at the Southern League club's officials it would be impossible to segregate the rival supporters.

Robertson blow

John Robertson, Derby County's Scottish international winger, was admitted to hospital yesterday for a knee operation which will keep him out of action for at least three weeks.

Robertson limped out of Saturday's 1-0 win over Middlesbrough and later saw a specialist.

Mill Cup date

West Ham have switched their Milk Cup fourth round tie at Upton Park against Everton from Tuesday, November 29 to the following night.

'Behave yourselves' call

Neil Macfarlane, Minister for Sport, has made a late appeal to England supporters attending the European championship match at Luxembourg today: "Behave yourselves." He said: "My message to the travelling fans would be don't get sacked into bars. Get smart, Bobby Robson and Bryan Robson and remember the great name of English football".

The minister was speaking after a meeting in London to discuss crowd control with representatives of English clubs still in European competition — Tottenham, Watford, Liverpool and Manchester United.

The minister added: "It is very welcome that representatives of our European survivors to discuss arrangements for control in future matches, such as ticket distribution and the segregation of fans."

"I am very concerned at what

United move a challenge for Crooks

Gary Crooks, who has been loaned to Manchester United, said yesterday that he was delighted by a "fresh challenge". Crooks, who has been unable to gain a regular place in the Spain team this season, trained with the United players yesterday morning.

He said: "United are the only club I would have gone to on loan. When I was a young lad I had ambitions to be a Manchester United player. This is a fresh challenge for me and I want to make a success of it."

Crooks makes his debut for United in the reserve match with West Bromwich Albion tonight. If all goes well Crooks may play against Watford at Old Trafford

Yesterday's results

UEFA Under-21 championship
GERMANY (0) 1 SCOTLAND (1) 1
Aitken (1)
BULGARIA (0) 1 WALES (0)
Tenev (1)
OTTO MATCH: Greece 1, Portugal 0.
FOOTBALL: COMBINATION: Chelsea 4, Swindon 1

RUGBY UNION

TOUR MATCH: South and South West 6, New Zealanders 18.



Geoffrey Green, (above right) a former football correspondent of The Times, last night received the International Football Award of Honour for 1983. The presentation was made in London by Bobby Charlton, on behalf of Souvenir Press and the award is for Green's outstanding contribution to world football. Green, who was football correspondent from 1946 to 1976, became the 15th man to be so honoured. Kevin Keegan was the last recipient in 1979.

Germans sting the Irish pride

From Clive White,

Rugby Correspondent

Whether it was an example of German arrogance or a naivety of West Germany to announce yesterday their programme of preparations for next year's European championship on the eve of a qualifying match.

Since Northern Ireland are the only team to have yet to announce that West Germany are to tour Spain for a week in February playing matches against Real Madrid and Barcelona, has pricked such potentially dangerous qualities as Irish pride and Jeavons dormancy.

On the face of it, Northern Ireland have flown here with little hope of a win. But Harry Coyle, vice-president of FIFA reminded everyone of the importance of finishing second in group six since that could have a bearing on the World Cup seedings for the qualifying competition.

Now stirred, the Irish need only rekindle the flame of almost exactly a year ago in Belfast when they beat the Germans 1-0 to place themselves, lightheaded, in a position of strength. They won that night deservedly with a towering effort that dwarfed and intimidated the European champions. Only six Germans remain from the calamitous evening Schumacher, Forster, Briegel, Stiehle, Matthaus and Karl-Heinz Rummenigge.

It is pointless to compare the merits of individuals since any one of five German national XIs would be overwhelming (on paper) for the Irish. But Billy Bingham, the Irish forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wales), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

White's selection will undoubtedly be the toast of the night. He has had a long time for this honour as did his predecessor, Cowling, who was capped as a similar age, seven years ago. White, a forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wales), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

It is pointless to compare the merits of individuals since any one of five German national XIs would be overwhelming (on paper) for the Irish. But Billy Bingham, the Irish forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wales), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

White's selection will undoubtedly be the toast of the night. He has had a long time for this honour as did his predecessor, Cowling, who was capped as a similar age, seven years ago. White, a forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wales), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

It is pointless to compare the merits of individuals since any one of five German national XIs would be overwhelming (on paper) for the Irish. But Billy Bingham, the Irish forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wales), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

It is pointless to compare the merits of individuals since any one of five German national XIs would be overwhelming (on paper) for the Irish. But Billy Bingham, the Irish forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wales), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

It is pointless to compare the merits of individuals since any one of five German national XIs would be overwhelming (on paper) for the Irish. But Billy Bingham, the Irish forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wales), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

It is pointless to compare the merits of individuals since any one of five German national XIs would be overwhelming (on paper) for the Irish. But Billy Bingham, the Irish forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wales), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

It is pointless to compare the merits of individuals since any one of five German national XIs would be overwhelming (on paper) for the Irish. But Billy Bingham, the Irish forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wales), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

It is pointless to compare the merits of individuals since any one of five German national XIs would be overwhelming (on paper) for the Irish. But Billy Bingham, the Irish forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wales), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

It is pointless to compare the merits of individuals since any one of five German national XIs would be overwhelming (on paper) for the Irish. But Billy Bingham, the Irish forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wales), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

It is pointless to compare the merits of individuals since any one of five German national XIs would be overwhelming (on paper) for the Irish. But Billy Bingham, the Irish forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wales), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

It is pointless to compare the merits of individuals since any one of five German national XIs would be overwhelming (on paper) for the Irish. But Billy Bingham, the Irish forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wales), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

It is pointless to compare the merits of individuals since any one of five German national XIs would be overwhelming (on paper) for the Irish. But Billy Bingham, the Irish forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wales), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

It is pointless to compare the merits of individuals since any one of five German national XIs would be overwhelming (on paper) for the Irish. But Billy Bingham, the Irish forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wales), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

It is pointless to compare the merits of individuals since any one of five German national XIs would be overwhelming (on paper) for the Irish. But Billy Bingham, the Irish forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wales), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

It is pointless to compare the merits of individuals since any one of five German national XIs would be overwhelming (on paper) for the Irish. But Billy Bingham, the Irish forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wales), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

It is pointless to compare the merits of individuals since any one of five German national XIs would be overwhelming (on paper) for the Irish. But Billy Bingham, the Irish forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wales), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

It is pointless to compare the merits of individuals since any one of five German national XIs would be overwhelming (on paper) for the Irish. But Billy Bingham, the Irish forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wales), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

It is pointless to compare the merits of individuals since any one of five German national XIs would be overwhelming (on paper) for the Irish. But Billy Bingham, the Irish forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wales), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

It is pointless to compare the merits of individuals since any one of five German national XIs would be overwhelming (on paper) for the Irish. But Billy Bingham, the Irish forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wales), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

It is pointless to compare the merits of individuals since any one of five German national XIs would be overwhelming (on paper) for the Irish. But Billy Bingham, the Irish forestry worker, has played for England B, the Barbarians and Northumberland, and enjoyed a convincing game for the North against the New Zealanders two weeks ago. In taking over from Smart, he has held off the challenge of two younger men, Rendall (Wales), who has toured twice with England, and Stuart Redfern (Leicester), whose time will surely come.

It is pointless to compare the merits of individuals since any one of five German national XIs would be overwhelming (on paper) for the Irish. But Billy Bingham, the Irish forestry worker, has played for

La crème de la crème

Judy Farquharson Limited
17 Union Street, London, W1X 5PD
01-580 8264

SECRETARIES WHO WANT RESPONSIBILITY

SECRETARY / ADMIN. MANAGER
Circa £10,000
PA to Media Director in Advertising. A hard-working, efficient manager to co-ordinate and progress chess. Age 25-28. Covent Garden.

COMMUNITIES
Team of 10. Needs responsive Secretary with good skills (100/50) and WP. Lovely working conditions and fun people. Some jobs + 2 people. Salary £10,000. Ring 01-493 8824

JFL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

FIRST CLASS PA

City £10,000

This post offers an intriguing opportunity for someone interested in the professional world to work for a professional advisory organisation. You will act as PA for their Director, providing support, as well as organising meetings and liaison with clients. You will be based in the office during the Director's absence, so a willingness to get involved is essential. Your secretarial experience will have been gained at a high level in a professional environment. You are required to be to a Level standard, with a mature and poised personality. Age 25-40. Salary 100/50.

Angela Mortimer Ltd
Recruitment Consultants
16 Finsbury
629 9685

SYNTHY

YOUNG PAs
MARKETING £7,000
Responsible Marketing PA required to help run new small Swiss Bank. Fabulous brand new City office. 25-35. Call 565 5011

TELETYPE 2,000

Make a career in finance with this large production and marketing company. Assisting in the preparation and distribution of financial marketing function involving the compilation of statistics and exhibitions. This dynamic company is looking for a young PA with lots of energy and enthusiasm to join their marketing department as part of a sales committee. The ability to organise secretarial systems would be an advantage. Age 25-35.

SECRETARY

SHORTHAND AND WORD PROCESSOR

GLAXO PHARMACEUTICALS LTD SENIOR MEDICAL SECRETARY

c.£7,500 West London

Glaxo Group is one of the world's leading and most successful pharmaceutical companies. Within our Medical Division we need a Senior Medical Secretary to provide a comprehensive secretarial service to a Senior Medical Adviser engaged in clinical research. We are looking for a mature, self-assured person who sets high standard for themselves. You should have the ability to work under pressure and deal confidently with people, together with the flexibility to work for members of a team. Accurate shorthand, audio typing skills and a good telephone manner are essential. Previous experience of medical secretarial work and the ability to use a word processor would be an advantage.

Attractive conditions of employment include Company bonus scheme, non-contributory pension scheme, subsidised cafeteria, four weeks' and two days' holiday and excellent sports and social facilities. Please write for an application form to: Miss G. A. Dinnison, Assistant Personnel Officer, Glaxo Pharmaceutical Ltd., Greenford Road, Greenford, Middlesex, or call 01-422 3434 ext 2837 quoting ref: A/704.

SECRETARY'S/PA

FRAGRANCES/HAMMERSMITH

I.F.F. Great Britain Ltd., leading Creators & Manufacturers of Fragrance products for the cosmetics & toiletries industries is shortly moving its sales & marketing office to Trafalgar House, Hammersmith.

At this office, there will be a small sales/technical team & 2 of our Account Managers will require secretaries. Previous secretarial experience with good typing & shorthand speeds is necessary. We place great emphasis on maintaining close contacts with our customers, so a good telephone manner is essential. Successful applicants will be required to act on their own initiative, since the Account Managers frequently work outside the office.

Opportunities for career advancement within the perfume industry could be available for suitable candidates.

The salary will be very competitive & we offer generous annual bonus together with a non-contributory pension & free life assurance.

Please apply in writing with brief details of current salary & career to date to Mr B. K. Johnson, Personnel Director, I.F.F. Great Britain Ltd, Crown Road, Southbury Road, Enfield, Middlesex.

SECRETARY

SHORTHAND AND WORD PROCESSOR

LONDON, EC2

Competent Secretary with word processing experience required by American Lawyers. The ethos is busy and friendly and the work at times quite demanding, so we are looking for a person with A-level or equivalent standard of education with a cheerful and conscientious work attitude.

Previous legal experience is not necessary but the right applicant must be a non-smoker.

Competitive salary and paid overtime.

Please write to: Miss P. Revell, 58 Coleman Street, London, EC2R 5BE.

SECRETARY/P.A.

SPANISH

International law firm in the West End require a Personal Assistant.

Job will involve a great deal of international liaison for which fluent oral and written Spanish will be necessary.

Attractive position for person willing to assume responsibility as well as normal secretarial duties.

Age 24-30

Tel: 493 5139

(No Agencies)

BELGRAVIA

Managing Director of British Shipowners requires an experienced Secretary with organisational ability to join a small, friendly team in Jan/Feb. Responsibilities include co-ordination of ship management and company secretarial duties. Numeracy is desirable but integrity and accuracy are essential.

Shipping background not required.

Generous salary and conditions are in line with this prestigious position.

Applications and brief CV to: Box 2076H The Times

ARCHITECT PARTNER NEEDS SECRETARY

Who is able to type for his project team in design studio near the Barbican. Architectural experience and use of word processor would be an advantage.

Please write with brief career information to Frederick Gibberd, Cumberlidge, 82-84, St John Street, London, EC1M 4BP.

STOCKTON ASSOCIATES PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

PERSONNEL SECRETARIAL VACANCIES

Sec/Ps to Group Personnel Advisor, who is also a board member. Friendly, prestige HQ in London. Good prospects. 25-30. £10,000 plus 5% commission. Salary: £12,000.

Stockton Secretary to VP in charge of personnel at merchant bank in City. £7,500 - £3,000 plus depending on experience.

Junior Secretary with rusty shorthand. 18+. City merchant bank. £5,000 - £5,500 plus mortgage subsidy.

Please call Roy Stockton on 01-734 8466.

CAREER JOBS!

JOIN OUR FRIENDLY TEAM . . .

A marvelous opportunity for ambitious Secretary, S/ to work in City Bank for Board Director and Executives. Must be hard working and not a clock worker. 25 to 35ish. Salary £9,000 + perks.

Please call Mrs Byzantine NORMA SKEMP Personnel Services Ltd. 222 5091

No Agencies

EASY TO RECOGNISE, HARD TO FIND

A statement which applies as much to your exceptional skills as it does to the outstanding career opportunities we have been asked to advise on. Below is a brief selection:

ADMIN - West End to £8,000+. A ideal post for the intelligent Secretary able to assist with full Admin re-organisation & the development of W/P based systems, within a friendly environment. Willingness to train on a micro-computer essential.

OPERATIONAL - W. London c.£7,500 A senior Secretarial post where sound education & top-level experience should combine with initiative & the ability to ensure smooth running of the office in the Executive's absence. Excellent conditions.

DEALING! City to £7,500 Ideal for the busy executive for a competent Secretary who can keep their cool under stress. Lots of Admin & telephone work. Good provision of key Secretarial support to a group of great, but busy Dealing.

ARTS - West End to £7,300 Brief brief for the well-educated Secretary with good organisational skills & a strong background in the Arts, to assist with Theatre administration.

SUPERVISORY - West End Neg. £6,500 No shorthand but plenty of rest & initiative needed for supervisory post presented, role as an Office Supervisor. Expert background ideal for this fast-expanding company seeking someone with the ability to grow with it.

If you are interested in any of the above positions, please contact any of our branches throughout Central London or call in or phone one of the branches below.

19-23 Oxford St, W1 Tel: 01-437 9300
30 Bush Lane, EC4 Tel: 01-626 8315

Recruitment Consultants

Challoner

SECRETARY

Executive Search Consultancy
W1 - up to £8,000

A mature secretary with good shorthand/typing and other office skills is required to run a small office and provide administrative support to two highly successful consultants.

Initiative, presence and the confidence to associate with people at the highest levels will be necessary.

Please telephone for a confidential discussion on 01-439 4374.

SECRETARY/PA 2 SENIOR APPOINTMENTS

c.£7,000

Rapidly expanding consultancy group require 2 top class secretary/PA's. The group specialise in Mail Order catalogue marketing and is the leader in its field.

Both the Principal and the Senior consultant are extremely busy and both require a Sec/PA with good administrative ability in addition to first class typing and shorthand/office skills.

Successful applicants will need to be numerate, intelligent and of smart appearance and will be expected to act on their own initiative working as part of a small dynamic team. Previous experience of marketing, buying or Sales would be an advantage. Age 25-45.

Please write in confidence stating current salary and enclosing full CV to:

65 Newgate St, London, EC1V 1PS. Tel: 01-580 1793

Administrative Secretary

CENTRAL LONDON MODERN OFFICES

up to £7,500 pa. NEG. + PERKS

Resourceful competent Admin/Sec required to assist Managing Director of highly successful company in computer field in busy friendly sales office.

Intelligent computerised applicant with good educational qualifications and secretarial skills with ability to be flexible and work at all levels, required for the responsible and challenging position.

Please call Miss Taffie Miller 01-538 5411 for further details.

PA TO CHAIRMAN

This is an exciting opportunity for someone with top level relevant experience to join a well-established and highly successful City trading group and you will be required to introduce the necessary systems and provide full exec and admin back-up to the Chairman. The ideal candidate will have a sound educational background and speeds 100/60 wpm, combined with police, initiative and a good sense of humour. Age 25-35.

Salary £9,000 + benefits

RING 588 3535

MARKETING SECRETARY

Based Parsons Green. I need a Personal Assistant with good audio to help run the small marketing consultancy.

Join a young, dynamic team that's fun to work with and demanding of high standards. We want someone who's prepared to get involved with what we do and grow with us.

Salary: £7,000 plus negotiable more important.

Please call 01-505 2610 (day) 735 6682 (home)

AUDIO WITH FRENCH

c.£7,800

Our client, a well-known Marketing Consultancy, is looking for a Secretary to a senior Consultant. He is very pleasant to work for and would like his PA to have a good knowledge of French in order to liaise with clients and manage correspondence. Fast, accurate audio ability is essential. Age 22+.

Please call John Donaldson

735 2610 (day) 735 6682 (home)

Director's Secretary

Mayfair - c.£8,750 pa

Director of expanding property & leisure group seeks private secretary. Must be efficient & well organised with 70/100 speeds. Should be able to use own initiative & work to tight schedules in busy & friendly environment. 4 weeks holiday, plus benefits.

Please ring Mr Roger Moore on 01-529 9537

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

18 Grosvenor Street, London W1

Telephone 01-499 8070

No Agencies

QUALIFIED NURSE (SRN) REQUIRED AS

COMPANION/PA

CALIFORNIA - UNITED KINGDOM - HAWAII

A superb opportunity for an educated, personable SRN, aged 35-45 yrs, to act as a Personal Assistant and live-in Companion to active 70 yr old British President of International company who is in good health and resident for part of the year near San Francisco, part London and part Hawaii.

The successful candidate will be a friendly, over-tempered, cheerful and non-assertive person, with a caring approach, able to plan and implement a healthy happy life style (inc diet, exercise and relaxation). Must be non-smoker and car driver.

Salary up to £27,000 pa + free accommodation and all living expenses + use of car + good holidays and free travel. Interviews in London.

Please send cv and photo (essential) to Box 2106H The Times

ADMINISTRATOR
£11,000 neg.
Small, expanding American investment bank. Knowledge of accounts, own typing. Age 25-45.

CHAIRMAN'S PA
£10,000 neg.

Public company, requires high calibre PA (Sec./PA). Age 25-35.

SECRETARIAL
£9,500

Major International company. Admin of department, conferences, seminar. 100/80.

PA
PA Sec. for City Accountants. Interested job content. 100/80. Age 25-45.

DIRECTOR'S PA
£8,000

Extrovert public school type for Int'l. Interests. Broker. Good opportunities. 100/80. Age 25-30.

ADVERTISING
£5,500

PA Sec. for Chairman. Good advertising ability. 50/50. Age 25

